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# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower


Volume XLIV

DECEMBER 1954

Number 12



## Holiday Greetings



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## In This Issue



### HOLIDAY GREETINGS

Our cover, we hope, conveys to you our sincere wishes for a very merry Christmas and a happy and prosperous new year. Credit for the picture

of the two lambs peeking through the holiday wreath goes to Bob Taylor of Cordell, Oklahoma.

As a special holiday feature, Assistant Editor Ted Capener has written another story that strikes the spiritual undertone of the holiday season (page 22).

### STATE CONVENTION ACTION

Approval of putting the "self-help" section (708) of the National Wool Act of 1954 into operation was given by wool growers in nine State conventions held during November—California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Washington and Wyoming.

Section 708 provides an opportunity for an extensive advertising and promotion program on lamb and wool.

The preliminary work that has been done and the further steps necessary to put Section 708 into action are discussed by Executive Secretary Jones on page five. This statement should be a "must" in the reading planned in this month's NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

### LIBYA IMPROVES THE PACKAGING OF HER CARPET WOOLS

Under the direction of Warner M. Buck, F.O.A. wool technician, Libya is improving the packaging of her carpet wool for export. An interesting picture story of this program is given on page 28.

### RANGE CONDITIONS

In the Pacific Northwest, pastures are generally in very good condition and in California they were greatly benefited by recent rains. Elsewhere in the Southwest and middle-Rockies, rains are particularly needed. An unusually large number of stockmen report on local conditions in Around the Range Country this month (page 38).

### LIVESTOCK USE OF NATIONAL PARK LANDS

The grazing use of land in the December, 1954

National Park System totaled 110,922 aums during the calendar year 1953. Also in national recreational areas there was a total of 8,221 aums of grazing.

Sheep or goats only had 37,943 aums of grazing during 1953 and that grazing was confined to the national monument lands. However, Chief Forester Cook of the National Park System states that this is purely a coincidence as there is no restriction concerning grazing by sheep within the

national parks except in Yellowstone. For further detail see page 31.

### IN MEMORIAM

The passing of two of the sheep industry's great men, C. B. "Dutch" Wardlaw of Del Rio, Texas and Ralph Reeve of Craig, Colorado, has occurred within recent weeks. Mr. Wardlaw was a past president of the National Wool Growers Association, serving during the early part of World War II and an honorary president of the organization at the time of his death. Ralph Reeve headed the Colorado Association July 1946 to July 1947 and was very active in local sheep affairs (page seven).

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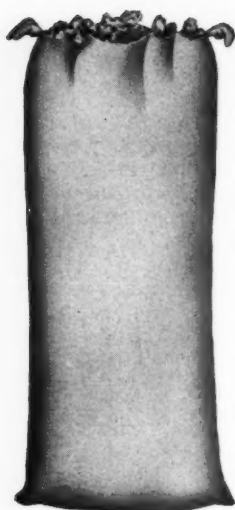
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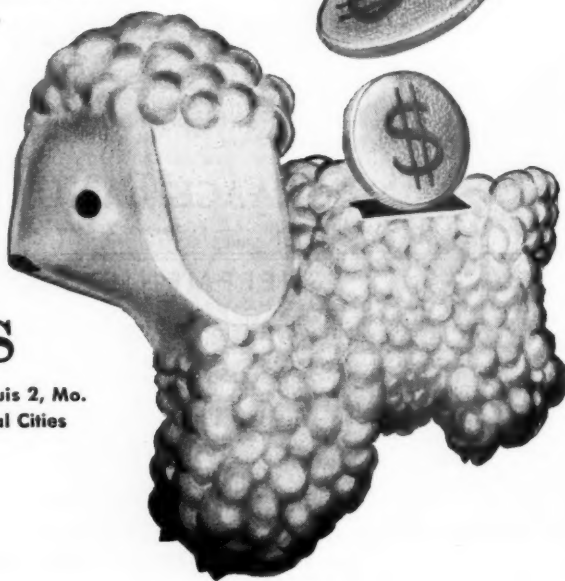
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### STOCK ON DRY RANGE NEED VITAMIN A

Cattle and sheep in drought areas may need added vitamin A this winter—especially if they are being carried until spring on dry, bleached grass or forage.

Feeding alfalfa to cattle on dry winter range probably is "the best insurance against vitamin A deficiency," says Conrad Kercher, animal nutritionist at the University of Wyoming.

Green grass usually furnishes stock with enough of the vitamin to use and store during the summer. Last summer's drought in many areas probably kept the vitamin A content of grasses low.

As a vitamin A supplement to dry range, Kercher recommended one pound of dehydrated alfalfa leaf meal or four to five pounds of field-cured alfalfa hay daily for each cow due to calve. For each ewe with lamb, feed one-tenth of a pound of meal or a half-pound of the hay daily.

Vitamin A deficiency spells trouble for livestock growers. Eyes of cattle may water more than usual and become permanently injured.

Cows and ewes may not settle. They may produce young born dead or too weak to live long. They also may abort and often retain the afterbirth. They usually fail to come into heat again until they receive a vitamin A supplement or green grass.

—University of Wyoming

### BASIC COMMODITY SUPPORTS

Agriculture Secretary Benson has recently stated that cotton and peanut prices would be supported next year at 90 percent of parity. Support for corn will probably be around 88 percent. Only wheat will be supported at the minimum allowed under the new Agricultural Act (82½ percent). Support is mandatory for tobacco at the 90 percent level. Rice probably will also be supported at 90 percent.

### WOOL TRADE LEADERS

James H. Stannard, III, vice president of Walker Top Associates, is the new president of the Boston Wool Trade Association. He was elected at the 43rd annual luncheon meeting of that group

The National Wool Grower



in Boston on November 16. He succeeds Ernest Bentley who retired.

Samuel C. Lukens was made vice president and George C. Abernathy, Jr. was continued as secretary-treasurer.

Richard W. Wells, Sr. of Richard W. Wells Co., was elected president of the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association at their annual meeting in Philadelphia on November 6.

Malcom R. Longshore and Gerald Tattersfield are first and second vice presidents, respectively and Earl E. Shaffer, secretary.

## WOOL DIRECTORY PRINTED

The 1954 edition of "Skinner's Wool Trade Directory of the World" has just been published. The Directory covers more than 100 countries and comprises over 17,000 entries relating to firms in their boundaries.

In addition to this world-wide list of wool merchants, topmakers and brokers, the Directory also contains general information on wool production and consumption, prices and quotations on sales of wool, yarns and tops and other statistics of interest. The price is £3 5s (\$9.10 estimated) and is for sale by Thomas Skinner & Company, Ltd., 330 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

## SURPLUS COMMODITIES

The USDA recently made commitments for the sale of 60 million dollars' worth of surplus commodities, mainly wheat and cotton, to Yugoslavia and Pakistan under the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954. This brings to 110 million dollars the total commitments for foreign distribution under the new act.

## FEEDING IN TRANSIT CHARGES

Feeding in transit charges on livestock were reduced to \$7 per car in Western Trunk Line territory on September 8, as announced in the September NATIONAL WOOL GROWER (page 46). Effective December 6, the \$7 per car rate will be applied between points in Southwestern Lines territory. Traffic Manager Blaine reported on November 22 that he was asking the North Pacific Coast Freight Bureau, Pacific South Coast Freight Bureau and the Transcontinental Freight Bureau to docket a like reduction.

## NEW USDA ASSISTANT

Milan D. Smith of Pendleton, Oregon, is the new executive assistant to Secretary of Agriculture Benson. Smith succeeds Lorenzo N. Hoopes of Oakland, California, who resigned.

Since 1941 Smith has been general manager of the Smith Canning and Freezing Company of Oregon and of Smith Frozen Foods of Oregon and Idaho.

## TO SAVE LIVES

Wednesday, December 15, is "S-D Day."

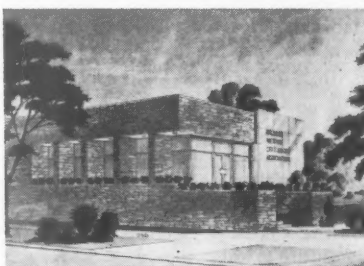
The President's action committee for safe driving has named this day as Safe-Driving Day. This will be part of an intensive educational drive to reduce the loss of lives and property from driving accidents.

Will you do your part?

## NEVADA DROUGHT BENEFITS

Farmers in the 10 drought-designated counties of Nevada may now obtain hay at reduced transportation rates. An emergency hay program contract with an allocation of \$500,000, was signed early in November by Secretary of Agriculture Benson and Governor Charles H. Russell of Nevada. Nineteen States are now participating in the hay program.

## CATTLEMEN'S NEW HOME



Stone and steel are melding rapidly this month as workmen rush completion of the new headquarters building of the American National Cattlemen's Association in Denver, Colorado. Stockmen in all of the cattle States contributed to the building, first permanent home of the 57-year old association. The building's 6,000 square feet will provide facilities for association offices, records, conference room and the editorial staff of the American Cattle Producer magazine. Completion is set for early January.

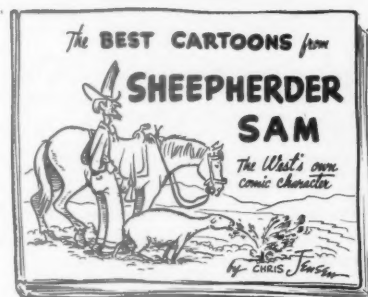
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## Affiliated Organizations

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H. B. Embach, Secretary

California Wool Growers Association  
151 Mission Street, San Francisco

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Colorado Wool Growers Association  
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361 Union Pacific Annex Bldg., Salt Lake City

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Washington Wool Growers Association  
807 Spokane St., Ellensburg

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Western South Dakota Sheep Growers  
Association  
Rapid City

Edward Waara, President  
H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

Wyoming Wool Growers Association  
McKinley

Leonard Hay, President  
J. B. Wilson, Secretary

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414 PACIFIC NATIONAL LIFE BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH  
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EDITORS: J. M. JONES and IRENE YOUNG  
ASSISTANT EDITOR: T. R. CAPENER

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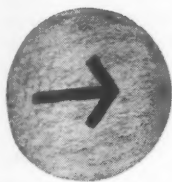
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 28, 1918.



## The "Self Help" Program

# A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

by Executive Secretary J. M. (CASEY) JONES

FOR more years than the "old heads" who have supported the sheep industry care to recall, attempts have been made to promote and advertise wool and lamb. Programs of varying degrees have been fostered and in each case the stout-hearted and the loyal have carried the burden.

Early in the 1930's a real promotion and advertising program was launched in which bank and credit institutions were brought into the picture as the collection agency for the promotion venture. Many in the sheep business remember what happened shortly after that—the banks went broke and the program was lost. History shows that in periods of greatest financial difficulty, industry bands together to improve the situation. These are the times when money is most difficult to obtain, but when men make the extreme effort to pull themselves "out of the hole."

The domestic sheep industry finds itself in just such a predicament today. Stock sheep numbers are 40 percent below 10 years ago, slaughter continues high and more and more rugged sheepmen are leaving the business for more profitable ventures.

But something has happened, something new in American agriculture. This experiment is being applied to the domestic sheep industry by means of the National Wool Act of 1954. It not only provides for double-duty use of our present inadequate tariff to supplement the income of wool producers by stabilizing the price of wool to producers at nearer the cost of production level, but also provides for the growers' use of part of those supplementing funds to improve the demand for wool and lamb. Such a promotion program, if approved by the producers themselves, will be paid for equitably by those participating in the supplemental payments.

On pages 15 and 18 of the November issue of the National Wool Grower are found a brief explanation of the purpose of Section 708 of the Wool Act and the section itself. These should be studied carefully. They can mean much to every producer.

To those who have worked long and hard for promotion of the industry's

products, this section must provide a great ray of hope for the future.

The term "self-help" has been applied to Section 708 because it is the growers' own money which would be used to promote lamb and wool and thereby lessen the need for assistance from other sources.

It has been most gratifying to your representatives that as a result of open and frank discussions, every State association holding a fall convention has endorsed the principles of Section 708 and has indicated a desire that a deduction from the "incentive payment" be made to promote wool and lamb. These State associations include Arizona, Colorado, California, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nevada, Texas, Oregon, Washington, Montana and Idaho. The National Wool Marketing Corporation at its annual meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, on November 11 wholeheartedly endorsed the program for promotion and advertising.

It appears that wherever the program is understood thoroughly it is proclaimed as one of the most important opportunities ever made available to the sheep industry.

It should be understood, however, that Section 708 merely provides the machinery for a program; that endorsement of the principle by State and National organizations only provides a nucleus from which a program may be launched. It is up to you, the grower, to finally determine the value and importance of such a program. However, before even you, the grower, can vote upon such a proposal the Secretary of Agriculture must first determine whether or not a program of the nature suggested is in the public interest and in the grower interest.

A complete program or proposal for activating Section 708 must be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval. As a result of numerous conferences with grower organizations, it is being proposed that a corporation be formed to be known as the "American Sheep Producers Council, Inc." for the purpose of promoting wool and lamb. The membership of such council would be producers of wool and lamb selected by regions based on sheep numbers. The selections would be made

by organizations of producers in the regions. It is proposed that a deduction of not more than one cent a pound be made from the incentive level due producers as provided under Section 704 of the National Wool Act of 1954.

In addition to the formation of a corporation including charter, by-laws, etc., a contract agreement must be entered into by the corporation with the Secretary of Agriculture. If the Secretary of Agriculture approves of all of the above, then a referendum vote of producers is called by the Secretary; if two-thirds of those voting or those producing two-thirds of the wool volume approve the proposal, limited deductions will be made from the "incentive payment" due producers as set forth in the referendum.

From the above it is clear that much work must be done, that wool producers must be made aware of such a program and its advantages.

This is a golden opportunity for wool and lamb producers to realize the value of a nation-wide advertising and promotion program for their products, the expense of which will be borne equitably by all.

This is a real challenge and it's up to you!

The double use of tariff duties, the incentive payment and the "self-help" program have been made available to you as a result of your State and National organizations. These funds cannot be used to finance these organizations which made these benefits possible. They must be supported by you as in the past. But as G. N. Winder, past president of your National, reminds us, the work of your Associations and their accomplishments this year will mean, based on the 1954 price of wool, an increased income to all producers for their 1955 clip equal to payments for dues for 20 years.

Your Associations deserve continued support and your products need increased consumer demand.



# State Associations Approve Section

# 708

## ARIZONA

In annual convention, Flagstaff,  
July 13, 1954

Unanimously voted to give their board of directors authority to study and act on Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954.

## CALIFORNIA

In annual convention, San Francisco,  
November 4, 1954

"The California Wool Growers Association highly endorses the preliminary work of the National Wool Growers Association committee investigating the possibilities of activating Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954. This section provides an opportunity for a vote of sheep producers to determine whether they favor a small deduction from incentive payments to carry on greatly augmented promotion work on lamb and wool. We urge continued efforts of the committee to activate this section because it will provide the sheep industry its first opportunity to adequately promote and merchandise its products."

\* \* \* \* \*

"Resolved, that the program for wool and lamb promotion as recommended at the Denver meeting be approved by the convention."

## COLORADO

In annual convention, Glenwood  
Springs, July 23, 1954

By resolution asked that its permanent lamb committee work with other agencies to implement Section 708 of the National Wool Act.

Denver, November 8, 1954

The board of directors of the Colorado Wool Growers Association took favorable action on Section 708 and asked the association secretary to set up some forty-odd local meetings to thoroughly explain Section 708 to Colorado sheepmen.

## IDAHO

In annual convention, Pocatello,  
November 23, 1954

"We consider Section 708 or the self-help provision of the National Wool Act to be the best feature of this bill. It presents an opportunity to each of us to help ourselves and our industry through large scale advertising and promotion of lamb and wool. Such a program has been a crying need of the

sheep industry for many years; the lack of which has resulted in the consumption of our products to fall dangerously behind competitive meats and fibers.

"If we are going to sell it, we have got to yell it.

"We therefore recommend that the principles of the program for wool and lamb promotion as developed at the Denver meeting be approved. We also recommend a deduction of up to one cent per pound from the incentive payment to be used for such promotion when and if approved by the referendum vote, and providing the plan of operation is approved by our officers."

## MONTANA

In annual convention, Helena,  
November 19, 1954

"WHEREAS, it is deemed essential to the success of the sheep business that an extensive program of promotion for both wool and lamb be instituted,

"BE IT RESOLVED, that Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954 be activated, and that an amount not to exceed one cent per pound of wool be withheld from any incentive payment for the purpose of financing such promotion program."

## NEVADA

In annual convention, Reno,  
November 13, 1954

Approval in principle given to the proposed plan for creation of a Lamb and Wool Promotion Council to be financed through deductions from the incentive payments on wool, the actual amount of the deduction being left in the hands of Nevada's representatives at the coming National Convention.

## OREGON

In annual convention, Roseburg,  
November 13, 1954

"That the Oregon Wool Growers Association approves the work at Denver on October 28 and 29 by the National Wool Growers Association and other producer organizations, endeavoring to activate Section 708 of the National Wool Act and including recommendations for the deduction of one cent per pound from incentive payments on the 1955 wool clip to carry on greatly augmented promotion work on lamb and wool.

"We urge continued work of this committee because the proposed pro-

gram will enable the sheep industry for the first time in history to adequately promote and merchandise its products."

## SOUTH DAKOTA

In annual convention, Belle Fourche,  
November 9, 1954

"WHEREAS, this association recognizes the value of advertising and sales promotion programs for wool, sheep and products thereof as provided for by Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954;

"AND WHEREAS, this association realizes that funds for such advertising and sales promotion programs must be secured to carry on such a program in an amount adequate to produce the desired results;

"NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the association endorse the advertising and sales promotion programs authorized by Section 708 of such Act, and to that end authorize the deduction by the proper authorities of an amount not exceeding one cent per pound from the incentive payments for each pound of wool from each grower, and that such fund be used by the proper officers duly appointed for handling such funds in the manner provided by law."

## TEXAS

In annual convention, Austin,  
November 10, 1954

Approved the proposed wool and lamb promotion under Section 708 of the National Wool Act, including the deduction of one cent per pound from incentive payments.

## UTAH

(Utah growers have not had an opportunity to act in their State convention as that event is set for January 27-28, 1955.)

## WASHINGTON

In annual convention, Yakima,  
November 16, 1954

"The Washington Wool Growers Association heartily endorses the work done at Denver by the National Wool Growers Association and other producer organizations in attempting to activate Section 708 of the National Wool Act, including recommendations for the deduction of one cent per pound from incentive payments to be used in the promotion of wool and lamb.

"We urge the continued support of this committee in their efforts to promote wool and lamb on a national scale.

"We endorse Section 708 of the Wool Act, and urge an affirmative vote on the referendum."

## WYOMING

In annual convention, Rawlins,  
November 6, 1954

"WHEREAS, we believe that an increased lamb and wool promotion program is absolutely necessary,

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we support the National Wool Growers Association in their actions on Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954 and go on record as favoring a deduction from the incentive payments for the promotion program and authorize our officers to meet with other segments of the industry to work out said program and recommend a deduction of not more than one cent per pound under the provisions of Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954."

## In Memoriam



One of Texas' most widely known and prominent citizens . . .

### C. B. WARDLAW

**C. B.** (Dutch) Wardlaw, an honorary president of the National Wool Growers Association, died of a coronary occlusion in Austin, Texas on Wednesday, November 10, 1954.

Mr. Wardlaw, 67, was attending the convention of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association in Austin. Funeral services were held in Del Rio on November 12.

A leader in civic, business and ranch affairs, "Dutch" Wardlaw was one of Texas' most widely known and prominent citizens. He was a charter member of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and was its president during the year 1939. He was a member of its Executive Committee at the time of his death.

After serving three years as vice president of the National Wool Growers Association, "Dutch" Wardlaw was the first Texan to be elected head of the National. He was chosen at the 75th annual convention in January 1940, at Casper, Wyoming, and served until January 1943 when he was made honorary president for life.

Mr. Wardlaw married Miss Emma Whitehead in 1911. For many years he and his brother-in-law, Charles Whitehead operated the Whitehead and Wardlaw ranching business. Later Mr. Wardlaw's two sons, C. W. and W. H., joined them in this operation, which, at one time, produced 400,000 pounds of wool and around 140,000 pounds of mohair annually. In recent years, the ranching business was more or less in the hands of the two younger Wardlaws.

As head of the Producers Wool and Mohair Company at Del Rio, "Dutch" Wardlaw handled the marketing of up to seven million pounds of wool and mohair in normal years. This volume has been reduced, however, during the drought.

In civic affairs, Mr. Wardlaw had served as president of the school board and also as a member of the board of trustees of the Southwestern University at Georgetown. He was also formerly president of the Citizens Bridge Company which earlier this year sold the Del Rio-Ciudad Acuna Bridge over the Rio Grande to the City of Del Rio.

The Wardlaws and Whiteheads were instrumental in the building of the Cody Wardlaw Gymnasium at the Del Rio high school. It was a memorial to a son killed in a highway accident in 1944.

Survivors include Mrs. Wardlaw, two sons, two daughters, five brothers, three sisters, ten grandchildren and a number of nieces and nephews.

J. B. Wilson, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association, had been a close friend of Mr. Wardlaw for many years. He pays this tribute to him:

"'Dutch' Wardlaw was one of the kindest characters we have ever known. He had a great love for his family and was very proud of them and also had great love for his fellow man. He was a leading citizen of his community and State and had done much to advance their welfare.

"We feel a deep sense of personal loss in his passing, because we never asked him for help that he did not promptly respond. He was of great help to us in Washington on many occasions. He was a fine type of citizen and will be missed by not only his immediate family and his legion of friends, but by his community and State and by wool growers throughout the country, whose interests he served well and faithfully."



Former Colorado President, Civic Leader . . .

### RALPH A. REEVE

**T**HE sheep industry has lost another of its valuable members, Ralph A. Reeve of Craig, Colorado. He died on October 27 at his home following a heart attack. He was 60 years old.

Mr. Reeve was president of the Colorado Wool Growers Association from July, 1946 to July, 1947. During that period he represented the Colorado Association on the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association. He likewise had served the Moffat County Wool Growers Association as its president.

He was not only a leader in the sheep industry, but also in civic affairs. His activities included the management of the Craig Ram Sale. It was following that event this fall that he suffered a heart attack. He had only returned from the hospital a week before another seizure resulted in his death.

His sheep operation was an extensive one. He originally homesteaded in the Blue Mountain country and later purchased a ranch on Williams Fork as the headquarters for his outfit.

Funeral services were held in Craig, Colorado on October 30.

Mrs. Reeve and four daughters survive. Mr. Reeve leaves a host of friends throughout the sheep country to mourn his passing.

## Organization of American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., Proposed

**M**EMBERS of eight sheepmen organizations met in Denver on October 28 and 29 to lay plans for development of a lamb and wool promotion program on a sound and permanent basis.

Proposed formation of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., was made at the meeting. This council would handle the lamb and wool promotional programs as allowed for under Section 708, the "self-help" section, of the Wool Act of 1954.

It was suggested that this group have its headquarters in Chicago, from where nationwide promotional efforts could be effectively handled.

Objectives of the new organization would be:

1. To promote an increased consumption of lamb and wool through the development and conduct of advertising and sales promotion programs for lamb and wool and products therefrom.
2. To advance the science and technique of lamb and wool production and marketing.
3. To carry on and assist trade research, investigation and experiments in connection with lamb and wool.
4. To encourage and to promote the establishment, and extension of education on lamb and wool in schools and colleges.
5. To collect and disseminate trade statistics and information on (1) improved methods of production, marketing and distribution of sheep industry products; (2) extension of markets for lamb and wool; (3) development of new and expanded uses for lamb and wool; (4) and such other services as will promote the domestic sheep industry.

Member organizations of the proposed council are the National Wool Growers Association; National Wool Marketing Corporation; National Livestock Producers Association; Ohio Sheep Improvement Association; Pacific Wool Growers; American Farm Bureau Federation; National Grange; and the National Farmers Union.

Initial purpose of this group is to petition Secretary of Agriculture Benson to stage a referendum vote of sheep and wool producers on whether or not they will agree to a one-cent-per-pound deduction from their incentive payments for wool and lamb promotion under the New Wool Act.

If the referendum to put the "self help" section of the Wool Act into effect

is approved on the basis of a one-cent-per-pound deduction, a fund of approximately \$2,300,000 will be collected yearly.

As soon as the organization is put into more definite form, full details will be published in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

## Marketing Problems For Wool Studied

**S**TUDY of a nine-point "blueprint" of wool marketing problems currently under development in the U. S. Department of Agriculture was a feature of Wool Research Advisory Committee sessions at Denver, Colorado, the week of October 25-27. Established under authority of the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, the committee meets annually.

This marketing outline is being developed by the USDA in response to a 1953 recommendation of the committee. It will cover preparation of fleeces on farms and ranches and follows the wool through the usual marketing channels, the processing industry, the manufacturing industry, and continues through the retailing of wool and woolen products.

The committee also made a number of recommendations in production, utilization, and marketing research, and in marketing service and education work.

The committee's top recommendation regarding production was that research be initiated to determine the effects of varying conditions of climate, nutrition, and geographical location upon fiber and skin growth.

In utilization the committee emphasized the need for (1) a better understanding of wool fiber and modifications that might lead to improvement of its desirable characteristics (such as shrink-resistance, water-proofness, and moth-proofness); (2) development of simpler and safer methods of household cleaning of wool products, especially in rural areas; (3) development of improved home sewing procedures for making wool garments and household articles. Noting a need for an improved method of cleaning wools, the committee said such a method should combine the best of the wet and dry cleaning methods.

In marketing the committee recommended initiation of fiber preference studies, and urged the need for getting prompt and widespread distribution of the information obtained in these studies.

In marketing service and education the committee recommended improvements in statistics and reporting services.

The committee also recommended establishment of pilot plant facilities in which labor, equipment and other economic and engineering problems could be worked out for the wool industry. Committee members pointed to successful employment of such facilities in cotton research.

Committee members attending the meeting included John H. Breckenridge, Twin Falls, Idaho; J. H. Nichols, Jr., Nichols & Company, Inc., Boston, Mass.; Robert W. Reid, Hillsboro, N. M.; Werner von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Company, Passaic, N. J.; J. B. Wilson, Wyoming Wool Growers Assn., McKinley, Wyo.; and James F. Wilson, University of California, Davis, Calif. Henry W. Marston of the Agricultural Research Service is executive secretary of the committee.

## PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONS NAMED

**C**HAMPIONS in the sheep division of the Pacific International Livestock Exposition held October 18-23, follow:

Cheviots: Champion ram, J. B. Clark, Bellingham, Washington. Champion ewe, Don Kessi & Son, Harlan, Oregon.

Columbias: Champion ram, C. W. Bernards, McMinnville, Oregon. Champion ewe, Marcus Vetter, Monitor, Oregon.

Corriedales: Champion ram, H. J. Anderson, Cotati, California. Champion ewe, Jack Kassner, Oregon City, Oregon.

Cotswolds: Champion ram and ewe, Kenneth McCrae, Monmouth, Oregon.

Dorsets: Champion ram and ewe, Jim Belloni, Ferndale, California.

Hampshires: Champion ram, A. W. Bagley, Salem, Oregon. Champion ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon.

Lincolns: Champion ram, Jimmie Riddell, Monmouth, Oregon. Champion ewe, Averill Hansen, Junction City, Oregon.

Romneys: Champion ram and ewe, L. E. McCaleb, Monmouth, Oregon.

Shropshires: Champion ram, M. O. Pearson, Turner, Oregon. Champion ewe, John W. Hill, Eugene, Oregon.

Southdowns: Champion ram, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California. Champion ewe, Charles R. Travis, Rohnerville, California.

Suffolks: Champion ram, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon. Champion ewe, Charles R. Travis, Rohnerville, California.



# FROM STATE CONVENTIONS

## Nevada Favors Increase In Sheep Tax Limits

NEVADA wool growers voted at their annual meeting in Reno on November 13 to ask the State Legislature to increase the maximum tax levy to provide funds for the Nevada State Sheep Commission from six to seven mills per dollar of assessed sheep valuation. They also propose to ask the Legislature to step up the amount of such funds that may be used to promote the sheep industry in the State from 1.5 mills to 2.5 mills per dollar of the total tax valuation on sheep for the preceding year. It is from this money that the Nevada Wool Growers Association obtains its operating funds.

Chandler B. Church of Elko was chosen again to head the association. Also reelected were B. H. Robison of Ely as vice president; John E. Humphrey of Reno, secretary-treasurer, and Vernon Metcalf of Reno, consultant.

In other resolutions adopted at the convention, the group:

1. Approved continuance for 1955 of the 20 cents per head annual levy on all sheep on the Nevada tax rolls by the Nevada State Sheep Commission for support of the predator control program conducted cooperatively by the Nevada Wool Growers Predatory Animal Committee and the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

2. Approved appointment by the association president of a committee to seek collection by voluntary contributions for Nevada's remaining unpaid quota to the National Lamb Promotion Campaign.

3. Approved in principle the proposed plan for creation of a Lamb and Wool Promotion Council to be financed through deductions from the incentive payments on wool, the actual amount of the deduction being left in the hands of Nevada's representatives at the coming NWGA convention.

4. Authorized Nevada's representatives to use their best judgment on voting on the proposed changes in the NWGA by-laws at the National Convention.

5. Urged support of California State Department of Agriculture's request to the USDA to effect a clean-up of sheep scabies in the U. S.

6. Urged continued efforts by the National Wool Growers Association to obtain better tenure condition on Fed-

eral ranges for livestock operations.

7. Urged deportation of imported herders who leave the industry for other employment.

8. Commended the Women's Auxiliary for the sponsorship of the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" sewing contest.

The convention is reported as one of the best ever held by the Nevada Association. One of the highlights of the gathering was the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest presented at a luncheon. The men recessed their meeting to attend the affair.

At a dinner following the conclusion of the convention proper, President Church gave an interesting report of his recent trip to Australia and New Zealand as a guest of the sheep industry of those countries.

## South Dakota Favors Promotion Program

EDWARD Waara, Buffalo, South Dakota was reelected president of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association at their 17th annual convention. The group convened in Belle Fourche on November 8 and 9.

Henry Wahlfeldt of Newell, South Dakota was reelected vice president and Harry J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota, was re-named secretary-treasurer.

The association went on record as favoring an advertising and sales promotion program permitted under the National Wool Act. They approved a deduction up to one cent per pound from growers' incentive payments for financing the campaign.

A detailed explanation of the Wool Act was offered at the South Dakota convention by Frank W. ImMasche, deputy director of the Livestock and Dairy Division of the Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington, D. C.

ImMasche explained that under the new legislation, amounts equal to 70 percent of the specific duties collected on imports of wool and wool manufactures are made available for financing incentive payments to growers to encourage a larger domestic production.

Gale D. Smith, Salt Lake City, public relations director for the Producers Livestock Marketing Association, reviewed a lamb promotion program carried on in the Salt Lake area by his organization.

The slightly more than 100 members present and their wives were interested in hearing of the promotion campaign. Smith explained that many retail stores sold up to six times as much lamb during the campaign period as they did in the same period a year ago. And, for the first time, one of the largest chain stores sold nearly twice as much lamb as pork.

Smith recommended that every wool grower in the country get behind this movement and endorse the plan publicizing and advertising lamb and wool.

Jerry Sotola, associate director of Armour's Livestock Bureau, Chicago, Illinois, outlined new discoveries in animal nutrition to the Western South Dakota sheepmen.

Sotola said that sheepmen will save in the future by using such synthetics as urea to replace proteins in their farm rations. "We want a steady supply of lamb," he said. "This can be accomplished by lamb feeders cutting out their fat lambs when they are ready and by farm flock owners adjusting their breeding practices."

Noble E. Buell, district agent for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, from Mitchell, South Dakota, warned sheepmen that coyotes are on the increase. Citing figures which showed that 44 coyotes were killed during the last fiscal year compared with 36 destroyed from July 1 to September 20, Buell recommended the association consider increasing its killer force and make every effort to furnish bait materials for this winter.

J. M. Jones, secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, warned the gathering not to be "misled into believing that regardless of what you sell your wool for in 1955, the government will pay the difference to bring your return up to 62 cents per pound."

Jones warned the wool growers that some sheepmen would receive more than this amount for their wool and some would receive less, depending on the quality.

Other speakers on the two-day program included Max Schmitt, president of The Wool Bureau, Inc.; Byron Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming, secretary of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association; Les Albee, Rapid City, range conservationist who illustrated a talk on grass with slides; and Representative E. Y. Berry, Congressman from South Dakota.

Resolutions adopted follow:

Endorsed the advertising and sales promotion programs authorized by Section 708 of the National Wool Act and to that end authorized the deduction by the proper authorities of an amount not exceeding one cent per pound from the incentive payments, such fund to be used by the proper officers in the manner provided by law.

Urged the inspection and quarantine agencies of the State to enforce the importation, inspection and quarantine statutes of the State to the fullest extent to insure, as far as possible, freedom from all infectious diseases and parasites.

Commended the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks Department for their coyote and

other predator control efforts; also requested that the increase in predator loss be called to the attention of these agencies in order to enable greater effectiveness.

Expressed thanks and appreciation to Senators Francis Case and Karl Mundt, and Congressmen E. Y. Berry and Harold O. Lovre for their efforts on behalf of the sheep and livestock industries.

Expressed appreciation to the officers and members of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association for their activities on behalf of wool, lamb and mutton promotion.

Expressed thanks to all those who contributed so fully to make this seventeenth annual convention a successful one.

## Oregon Group Bolstered By Farm Flock Owners

THE 59th Annual Convention of the Oregon Wool Growers Association was held in a new and appropriate location—the county in Oregon with the heaviest sheep population in the State. The two-day conclave, November 11 and 12, was held in Roseburg, located in western Oregon's Douglas County, a farm flock area.

Purpose of meeting in this county was to bring the association close to the sheep farmers of the region, so they can become more familiar with the organization's aims and purposes. From this contact it is hoped to secure a stronger affiliation with farm flock owners, which will result in their joining with eastern Oregon range operators in supporting the association which works for the benefit of Oregon's entire wool and lamb industry.

A well-rounded program, with addresses and panel discussions brought to the foreground the following important subjects: (1) The mechanics of the National Wool Act; (2) The importance of proper preparation and marketing of wool; (3) Effective lamb promotion; (4) Supplemental feeds and feeding problems; (5) Control measures on scrapie; (6) Oregon's forage resources.

Speakers included: John V. Withers, Paisley, association president; Mrs. Maude Schroeder, Baker, president of Women's Auxiliary; Dr. A. G. Beagle, U. S. Department of Agriculture Research Service, Portland; J. L. Van Horn, Animal Industry Department, Montana State College, Bozeman; Frank W. ImMasche, deputy director, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington, D. C.; Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City; James M. Coon, general manager, J. M. Coon Wool Company, Portland; Gale D. Smith, director of Public Relations, Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Salt Lake City; E. R. Jackman, extension range crops specialist, Oregon State College, Corvallis; J. Roland Parker, county extension agent, Roseburg; and Harold Cohn, Heppner, chairman of Oregon Lamb Promotion Committee.

Incumbent officers reelected at the closing session are: John V. Withers, president, Paisley; Julian Arrien, vice-president, Vale; and Victor W. Johnson, secretary, Pendleton.

Topping convention entertainment was the social hour, buffet dinner and dance at Roseburg's Elk's Club.

Resolutions adopted:

Urged passage of legislation permitting overlength livestock trucks to travel on ap-



NWGA Photo

Officers of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association are, from left to right, H. J. Devereaux, Rapid City, secretary-treasurer; Henry Wahlfeldt, Newell, vice president; and Edward Waara, Buffalo, president. All men were reelected for the coming year at the South Dakota convention, which was held in Belle Fourche, November 8 and 9.



NWGA Photo

Delegates and speakers at South Dakota's 1954 convention took time out from their duties for an informal chat. Pictured from left to right are Frank ImMasche, USDA, Washington, D. C.; James Oliver, Albion, Montana; J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa; Otto Wolff, Rapid City, South Dakota; and Jerry Sotola, Armour's Livestock Bureau, Chicago.

proved primary and secondary roads.

Recommended committee be appointed to meet with the State Taxation Commission to reach agreement as to the assessed valuation of sheep.

Recommended that State Legislature pass a sales tax, revenue to be used for school purposes alone, thereby relieving real and personal property of this load.



**JOHN V. WITHERS**  
Oregon's efficient leader.

Commended the National Livestock Tax Committee for securing of capital gains provision in the Federal income tax law.

Reaffirmed NWGA 1953 resolutions on freight rates.

Recommended that Oregon Association en-

dorse the work of the Western Livestock and Meat Industry Council in guarding the interests of western producers with regard to freight rates, and that application for membership in the Council be made by said association.

Approved the work at Denver meeting, October 28 and 29, by National Wool Growers Association and other producer-organizations; approved one cent per pound deduction from incentive payments to augment lamb and wool promotion work.

Recommended adoption of a dog control law in Oregon whereby all dogs be confined between sundown and sunup if unaccompanied by owners.

Recommended increased financial support by Federal Government and Oregon State Game Commission for predatory animal control program; funds to be used mainly for additional personnel.

Reaffirmed stand that the State Association president appoint two delegates and two alternates to meet with the Game Commission to consider mutual problems.

Recommended that all losses of sheep through predatory animals be reported promptly, and further recommended that these losses be compiled on a quarterly basis by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and submitted to County Courts, County Livestock Associations and other interested cooperating groups.



**VICTOR W. JOHNSON**  
Oregon's secretary reports.

Expressed appreciation to all agencies, individuals and organizations who have contributed to the success of the Predatory Animal Control Program.

Asked that a committee be appointed to

work with the State Department of Agriculture in order to study the proposed changes in the State Animal Disease Law, and to determine the advisability of applying the provisions of said law to the sheep industry. (The subcommittee appointed met and approved above proposal.)

Urged the Oregon State Legislature to



NWGA Photo

Oregon's annual convention attracted a good crowd. Many of the delegates to the convention are pictured above listening to one of the fine speakers.

appropriate sufficient funds to continue livestock disease work at Oregon State College as well as for the continuance of the Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

Commended Dr. Shaw and the Oregon State College Veterinary Department for the work done on sheep diseases and parasites.

Made plans to write Oregon Congressmen to acquaint them with Government land income and reasons for the desirability of putting part of it back on the land.

Recommended encouragement be given the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and private owners of timber holdings to seed perennial grass on burns and logged-off areas in both eastern and western Oregon.

Recommended appointment of committee members to cooperate with western Oregon Livestock Association in a study of fencing laws and in making recommendations to the Legislature for their improvement.

Requested the NWGA to conduct a survey among Government agencies to develop information on the need for Federal funds to control weeds in cooperation with locally organized weed control districts.

Suggested that each County Executive member organize field day tours in his county.

Suggested that a big effort be made to interest the young, energetic sheepmen in the affairs of the organization.

Suggested the organization of County Ladies Wool Growers Auxiliaries.

Recommended that the Oregon Wool Growers Association approve the proposed NWGA budget of \$110,000 for the period November 1, 1954 through October 31, 1955 and further resolved that the State association's payment to the NWGA be not more than \$5,452.

Commended the NWGA and Robert Franklin for work in passage of National Wool Act of 1954 and commended Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson for his overall program and help in the sympathetic application of the Act.

Selected Wm. Steiwer, Sr., of Fossil, Oregon as delegate to National Wool Growers Association in the hope he may be a representative on the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.

Reaffirmed position on adequate tariff to go along with help from Section 708 of the National Wool Act; urged that tariff not be lowered under the Reciprocal Trade

Agreement Act, and opposed renewal of the Act.

Urged that the Extension Service, Farm Bureau, Grange and other farm organizations and individuals cooperate with sheep producers in an educational program to help produce better public relations in the sheep industry, on merchandising, preparing and selling sheep products and emphasize a better understanding of the National Wool Act.

Urged that the NWGA send a representative to the annual meeting of Sheep Shearers Union to demonstrate proper preparation of the wool fleece.

Commended the Wool Bureau on their wool publicity program.

Commended the Women's Auxiliaries for their work in promoting the use of wool, and urged the continued use of the wool and lamb stamps on all mail.

Expressed thanks and appreciation to Harold Cohn, Leo Hahn and the members of the lamb promotion committee and all others assisting in this program and urged the Oregon wool growers as individuals and as an organization to support the committee in continuing their program.

Authorized officers and Executive Committee to re-enact the two-cent deduction program for lamb promotion at any time that they feel market and financial conditions justify this action.

Acknowledged the Oregon Sheep Production Contest sponsored by the Oregon Purebred Sheep Breeders Association in cooperation with the Oregon State College Extension Service and urged full support by the Oregon Association members.

Acknowledged the Sheep Shearing Schools sponsored by the Oregon State College Extension Service and Sunbeam Corporation and urged continuance of the program.

Expressed thanks to the Woolworth Company, Meier & Frank Company and others for their cooperation in the wool promotion program.

Expressed appreciation and thanks to all who contributed to the success of the convention.

Commended the officers of the Oregon Wool Growers Association for their excellent conduct of the affairs of the association during the past year.

Commended the officers and members of the Women's Auxiliary of the Oregon Wool Growers Association for their effective support and aid to the welfare of the sheep industry.





California Livestock News Photo

Officers of the California Wool Growers Association for 1954 are, from left to right, Donald R. Richardson, Stewarts Point, reelected vice president; Lloyd Avilla, Red Bluff, newly elected president. Judge Frank Noriega, Bakersfield, outgoing president, is at right. The convention was held in San Francisco.

## California Elects Avilla; Selects New 1955 Site

**L**LOYD Avilla, Red Bluff, California is the new president of the California Wool Growers Association. He was elected at the final business session of the 94th annual convention held in the historic Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 3 and 4. Avilla is president of the Northern California Wool Growers Association and has been a director of the California Wool Growers Association. He succeeds Judge Frank Noriega of Bakersfield. Donald R. Richardson, Stewarts Point, California, was reelected to the post of vice president and W. P. Wing will continue as secretary-treasurer.

Changing the tradition of many years standing of holding the State convention in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, the association voted to hold next year's meeting at the University of California, Davis, on June 17 and 18. Invitation to hold the convention in Davis came from the Yolo County Wool Growers Association. Two important reasons behind this move are: 1. It will be less expensive for members to go to Davis than to San Francisco; 2. It is believed a larger convention attendance and more participation in association activities will result from the move. A Board of Directors meeting and the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest will be held in San Francisco in November, 1955.

The two-day sessions of the oldest State wool growers' association in America were punctuated by interest-

ing speakers, panel discussions, a beautiful "Make It Yourself—With Wool" style show and luncheon, and a dinner-dance highlighted by excellent food and entertainment acts.

Participating either on the speaker's rostrum or in panel discussions during the two-day conclave were the following: J. W. Mailliard, III, chairman, agricultural committee, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce; John Bidegaray, president, California Range Association, Fresno; Judge Frank Noriega, outgoing president, and W. P. Wing, secretary-treasurer, California Wool Growers Association; Dr. J. F. Wilson, Wool Specialist, University of California; Robert Richart Gros, San Francisco, commentator on world affairs; Frank ImMasche, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; Robert Franklin, secretary, California Range Association, Fresno; E. E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Kenneth Sexton, State director and former president, California Wool Growers Association, Willows; C. M. Bishop, president, Pendleton Woolen Mills, Portland, Oregon; Max F. Schmitt, president, The Wool Bureau, Inc., New York City; Andy Ruf, Meat Merchandising Department, National Live Stock and Meat Board, Chicago, Illinois; Paul C. Smith, vice president, Swift & Company, Chicago, Illinois; Gale Smith, director of public relations, Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Salt Lake City; Douglas N. Allan, chairman, Board of Directors, Western States Meat Packers Association, San Francisco; Roland R. Killian, vice chairman of the associa-

tion's Lamb Promotion Committee, Springville, California; and George B. Alcorn, specialist in marketing, University of California, Berkeley.

Two important discussions of the convention covered the operation of the new National Wool Act and the important need of continued lamb promotion work. The association voted to go ahead with plans for securing a marketing order which would permit State-wide blanket deductions from California sheepmen for promotion work. The convention also went on record as favoring activation of Section 708 of the National Wool Act which, if favorably approved by growers, would permit small deductions from incentive payments of producers all over the Nation to handle greatly expanded lamb and wool promotion work.

Resolutions adopted include the following:

### LAMB

Endorsed and urged continued efforts for the activation of Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954 and approved the program for wool and lamb promotion as recommended at the Denver meeting.

Commended the Lamb Promotion and Research Committee of the National Wool Growers Association for launching a promotion program in 1954 aimed at better distribution and merchandising of lamb.

Commended the Producers Livestock Marketing Association for launching a test lamb promotion campaign in the Salt Lake City region, resulting in greatly increased consumption of lamb in that area.

Urged the immediate setting up of a State Marketing Order for Lamb Promotion by the California Wool Growers Association.

Resolved that the Board of Directors of California Wool Growers Association make such contribution to the Imperial Valley Lamb Promotion Campaign through January, February and March, 1955 as funds available will permit.

### WOOL

Commended The Wool Bureau, Inc. and Wool. Inc. for the new direct advertising program on wool which is now appearing in the Nation's leading magazines.

Commended the very effective promotion program of The Wool Bureau, Inc., under the capable direction of President Max Schmitt.

Recommended that the present promotion program for wool now being financed by a voluntary contribution of 25 cents per bag, be carried on until the projected new program is started and then see what, if any, additional promotional effort will be necessary on a separate basis.

Requested that the University of California, through their staff and extension service, make a definite effort to disseminate information on wool to enable growers to better increase and evaluate the worth of their wool clip.

### ANIMAL HEALTH

Reaffirmed the association's previous position that there should be a State law making mandatory the cooking of garbage to be used for hog feed.

Requested the Federal Government to put more pressure upon those States where scabies exists and give them more help

in eradicating that disease.

Recommended that a representative of the California Wool Growers Association be appointed to the Vibriosis Committee of the National Wool Growers Association.

Recommended that the California Wool Growers Association recognize the urgent necessity of expanding sheep disease research in California.

Commended the Secretary of Agriculture on the Department's fine work on eradication and control of scrapie.



J. KENNETH SEXTON  
Former California president.

### PREDATORY ANIMALS

Requested the Agricultural Council of California and the State Director of Agriculture to join the association in seeking State legislation to enforce county dog ordinances.

Commended the cooperative predatory animal control program conducted jointly by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the California State Department of Agriculture and various counties and livestock associations.

Urged the adoption and support by the State Fish and Game Commission of the report of the Bear Damage Study Committee recommending that bears be declared predators and that the State Fish and Game Commission concur in the report to further such classification.

### TRANSPORTATION

Urged immediate abolition of Federal excise tax of three percent for transportation of property and 10 percent (formerly 15 percent) for transportation of persons, imposed as wartime measures and no longer necessary.

Recommended amendment of Section 15, paragraph four, of Interstate Commerce Act to eliminate short-haul provision being used by railroads to the unfair disadvantage of livestock shippers.

Opposed reduction of westbound rail rates on meat requested by the Midwest packers and shippers.

Opposed granting of further permits to trucklines for hauling fresh meat, packing house products and meat products from the Midwest and West to the Pacific Coast because of existing ample transportation facilities.

Commended traffic managers, Charles E. Blaine and Son, Phoenix, Arizona, for the good service they render.

### RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appreciated passage of surplus seed bill permitting surplus seeds bought up by the Government under price support operations to be used for range reseeding of public grazing lands.

Commended the U. S. Senate for passage of S. 2548, the Forest Service bill, designed to secure some stability of tenure for the grazing users of our National Forest lands and urged that the bill again be introduced and favorable action taken by both houses of Congress.

### LEGISLATIVE AND GENERAL

Urged adoption of a modernized, realistic parity on wool and lambs, which will adequately reflect present production costs of the industry.

Again urged an increase in the tariff on imported wool and lambs, their by-products and wool manufactures, adequate to compensate for increased costs of production in this country.

Opposed the selfish position of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers in asking for removal of the tariff on imported raw wool and at the same time requesting a higher tariff on imported wool manufactures.

Commended the amendment to the Defense Appropriations Bill, enacted during 1954, providing that money spent by the Defense Department for wool products must be used to purchase American wool, when available.

Commended and congratulated the Army for expressing a preference for all-wool uniforms.

Urged Congress to resume its constitutional responsibility of regulating foreign commerce through the adjustment of duties, imports and excises, through the United States Tariff Commission, and again opposed further extension of the so-called Reciprocal Trade Act.

Commended and thanked Bob Franklin and Casey Jones for their instrumental action, in Washington, in gaining legislation beneficial to the wool industry.

Endorsed the National Wool Act of 1954 as the best available method to encourage the sheep industry, in lieu of adequate tariff protection.

Endorsed the efforts of the committees of the Legislature, the State Chamber of Commerce and others in their study of a solution of the problem of unprecedented growth and the diversion of land from agricultural use.



ROLAND R. KILLIAN  
Promoting lamb in California.

## Washington Growers Display Leadership

SEVERAL alert young men's capabilities were aptly demonstrated in the handling of the 61st annual convention of the Washington Wool Growers Association. Philip B. Kern, president; Corwin H. King, first vice president; George K. Hislop, second vice president; Philip E. Bloom, secretary-treasurer and others who assisted with arrangements are to be congratulated on a smooth-running convention highlighted by interesting speakers and panel discussions on timely subjects. This year's convention was held on November 15 and 16 in the beautiful new Chinook Hotel, offering the finest of facilities. G. W. Burns, Mayor of Yakima, got things officially under way with a few words of welcome.

This writer could not help but observe, not only at the Washington convention but at others this fall, that the audiences were not only attentive and large, but that they remained large throughout the sessions. Growers currently seem to be especially anxious to obtain all information possible to aid them in the conduct of their business.

Among convention highlights were two very interesting panel discussions on the subjects "Needed Sheep Research in Washington" and "Lamb Promotion." Featured on the first panel were Dr. M. E. Ensminger and Dr. F. K. Bracken, Washington State College; Keith Jones and Russell Brown, Washington sheep producers; Bill Coon, manager, Armour & Company, Spokane; Rudy Setzler, county extension agent, Goldendale; and Robert L. Prior, Doctor of Veter-



NWGA Photo

Board of directors and members of the advisory committee for the California Association get together for a luncheon meeting at their annual convention.

inary Medicine, Prosser, Washington. Featured on the lamb promotion panel were W. E. Williams, manager, Portland Union Stockyards, Portland; Gale Smith, director of public relations, Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Salt Lake City; L. T. Ruehl, lamb feeder, Granger, Washington; Harold Cohn, lamb buyer and feeder, Heppner, Oregon; Don Prior, Washington lamb promotion committee, Yakima; R. C. Kuehner, secretary, Washington chain stores, Seattle; W. H. Wyatt, lamb producer, Yakima.

The wool bill and wool promotion activities were explained by W. H. Steiwer, president, American Wool Council. Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association, addressed the group on promotion possibilities under Section 708 of the National Wool Act and important progress of the sheep industry during 1954. Other timely topics discussed by speakers in the well-rounded program were "Irrigated Pastures for Sheep Production," "Sheep Diseases," "Making Use of Local Grown Feed," and "Developing a Budget for a Farm Flock Operation." Speakers were Dr. Wilton W. Heine-mann, Prosser, Washington; Dr. Frank Bracken and Charles Kyd, Washington

State College; and John Smithson, Washington National Bank, Ellensburg.

Philip B. Kern will again head the association during the coming year and all other incumbent officers were re-elected. Banquet and dance in the Chinook Hotel's Harvest Hall were highlighted by some excellent local entertainment acts.

Resolutions adopted include:

Approved the policies of Secretary of Agriculture Benson, and requested that his services as Secretary of Agriculture be continued.

Delegated authority to the officers in attendance at the National Wool Growers Association to act for the Washington Association upon Constitutional amendments proposed by the Idaho Wool Growers Association.

Expressed appreciation of the work of the officers of the NWGA; also to all convention speakers and contributors.

Endorsed the purpose and activities and urged the continuance of the National Lamb Promotion Committee; favored continuing the assessment of two cents per head, based on number of lambs sold the preceding year; proposed that the Committee initiate and sponsor a lamb promotion campaign within the State, subject to approval of the Executive Committee.

Endorsed the National Wool Act of 1954 and commended the officers of the NWGA for their efforts leading to the passage of this Act.

Endorsed the work done at Denver by the NWGA and other producer organiza-



NWGA Photo

#### THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Philip B. Kern, Ellensburg, Washington, will serve as president of the Washington Wool Growers Association for another year. Philip E. Bloom, right, Ellensburg, was also reelected secretary at the November 14-16 convention.

tions in attempting to activate Section 708 of the National Wool Act, including recommendations for the deduction of one cent per pound from incentive payments to be used in the promotion of wool and lamb. An affirmative vote on the referendum was urged.

Commended The Wool Bureau for their extensive national wool promotion program.

Urged the NWGA to send a representative to the annual meeting of the Sheep Shearers' Union in order to promote proper wool clip preparation.

Complimented the Women's Auxiliary of the Washington Wool Growers Association for their excellent sponsorship of the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest and their lamb promotion work.

Recommended that the Railway Express Agency be requested to reduce the rate on fresh lambs in carloads to \$4.34 per hundred, minimum 26,000 pounds, from west coast points to eastern seaboard markets.

Recommended that the railroads be requested to amend Item 403 of Transcontinental Freight Bureau Tariff 2-Series to provide that two refrigerator cars will be furnished in lieu of one ordered in instances where the carriers are unable to furnish a refrigerator car of sufficient cubical capacity to carry 60,000 pounds.

Recommended that the Washington Public Service Commission be requested to include a 25,000-pound minimum at a comparative rate, on sheep and lambs shipped by truck.

Recommended that appreciation be expressed to the railroads and truck lines for their cooperation and assistance over the past year, and expressed hope that this cooperation will continue.

Commended the California Range Association for their work and urged continued support and utilization of their services in importation of foreign sheep herders.

Thanked the State Director of Agriculture for the predator control benefits extended the industry through financial cooperation with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

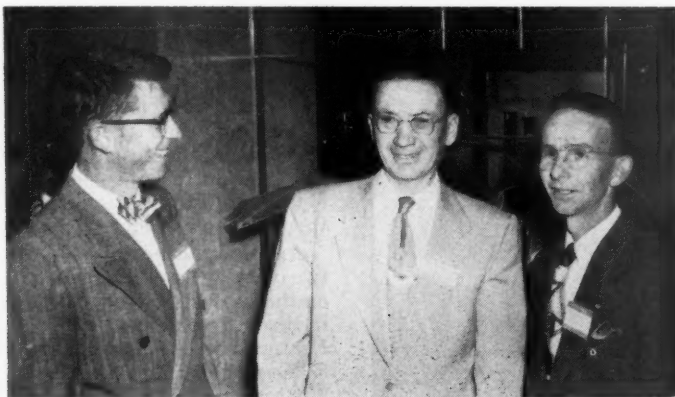
Thanked the Fish and Wildlife Service for its continuing predatory animal control program, and urged the members of the association to cooperate in every way possible to make predator control more effective.

Thanked the State Game Department for the benefits of their predatory control program and their cooperative efforts with the Fish and Wildlife Service. Recommended that the association secretary write the individual game commissioners regarding



NWGA Photo

Sheep research panel participants at the Washington convention included, from left to right, Russell Brown, Vantage; Dr. Robert L. Prior, Prosser; Dr. Frank Bracken, Pullman; Dr. M. E. Ensminger, Pullman; George K. Hislop, Yakima; Rudy Setzler, Goldendale; Keith Jones, Grandview; Edwin E. Goodwin, Pullman; and William Coon, Spokane. The annual convention was held in Yakima.



NWGA Photo

Farm flock owners are making good members for the Washington Wool Growers Association. Such good members pictured above at the convention are, from left to right, Kenneth Johnson, Outlook; J. M. Etulain, Sunnyside; and Carrol Meeker, Outlook.



increased emphasis on predator control work.

Requested that Congress be asked to appropriate the full amount of two cents per sheep month and ten cents per cow month as authorized by the Granger-Thye Act; further, that any balances remaining in this improvement fund at the end of any fiscal year be made available for use until expended; and that any such balance not be considered by Congress as surplus to range improvement needs. Emphasized that carry-over funds should not be used by Congress to reduce the appropriation of two cents per sheep month or ten cents per cow month for any fiscal year.

## Texans Elect Hodge Association Leader

**R. W.** Hodge, Del Rio, Texas, was elected president of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association on November 10 in Austin, Texas. The new president replaces Walter Pfluger of Eden, Texas.

Hodge was elected at the 39th annual convention of the TS&GRA, held November 7, 8 and 9, in Austin. This

is the first time that Texas' capital city has hosted the annual meetings.

J. B. McCord of Coleman and T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona, were elected first and second vice presidents. Second Vice President Kincaid's father headed the TS&GRA from 1924 through 1935, longer than any other president.

Near 300 members of the association and their wives were present at the convention.

The group voiced favor in the proposed wool and lamb promotion program under Section 708 of the Wool Act.

Representative W. R. Poage, Waco, Texas, told the group that American sheepmen need not expect a higher wool tariff because such a tariff would work a hardship on too many other agricultural producers.

The high-ranking member of the House Agricultural Committee noted that a majority of American farmers depend upon export markets. He said that tariffs on such commodities as wool weaken the ability of other nations to buy American goods.

"Can you expect those people who produce export crops to support a tariff program which is going to hurt them?" he asked.

In its business session, however, the Texas Association reiterated its long time stand in favor of an adequate tariff as the best solution to the wool problem.

In speaking of the new wool incentive program, Representative Poage granted that wool growers do not get all they want from the new program. He commented, however, that most laws are compromises between opposing points of view and that no one can expect to have every law 100 percent satisfactory.

"If we are to have a successful agricultural program, it must be one that will benefit all without destroying any," he added. "Every segment of agriculture depends upon every other."

John Ben Shepperd, attorney general of Texas, told the gathering that the incentive wool law is one of the sanest and most practical price-support programs ever devised.

Another member of Texas' congressional delegation, Representative O. C. Fisher of San Angelo, commented on agriculture in Russia. He returned last month from a trip behind the Iron Curtain.

He said that Russian agriculture in general is not keeping pace with industrial development or increase in population. In the U. S., he pointed out that only 15 percent of the people live on farms and ranches, yet they produce many surpluses. In Russia 50 percent live on farms, yet most commodities are in short supply.

Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas, president of the National Wool



San Angelo, Standard-Times Photo

Officers of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association pictured at the 1954 convention are, from left to right, Walter Pfluger of Eden, outgoing president; R. W. (Wally) Hodge of Del Rio, newly elected president; J. B. McCord of Coleman, new first vice president; and T. A. Kincaid, Jr., Ozona, new second vice president. The convention was held in Austin, November 7-9.



San Angelo Standard-Times Photo

Taking a "coffee break" at the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Convention are, from left to right, Bryan Hunter of Sonora, John Ben Shepperd, attorney general of Texas, and Edwin M. Jackson of Eldorado, Texas.

Growers Association, gave a report on the 1954 activities of the National Association.

Colonel Homer Garrison, director of the Department of Public Safety, Austin, told the group of the thousands of lives and millions of dollars that are taken each year by Texas traffic accidents. He said, "There's no justification for paying that price for modern transportation."

Other speakers at the convention included: President Pfluger; Ross Rizley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Werner von Bergen, Forstmann Woolen Mills, Passaic, New Jersey; and Rilea W. Doe, Vice President, Safeway Stores, Inc., Oakland, California.

The convention voted:

Against the USDA's plan for the handling of pulled wool payments under the Wool Act, as a great proportion of the lambs raised in Texas are sold as stockers to other producers, both ranchmen and farmers.

To ask Governor Shivers to appoint a representative of the sheep and goat industry to the Livestock Sanitary Commission.

To hold the 1955 convention in Fort Worth in December.

For an adequate tariff as the best solution to the wool problem.

For the proposed wool and lamb promotion program under Section 708 of the National Wool Act.

## Montana Elects Grande; Honors Rep. D'Ewart

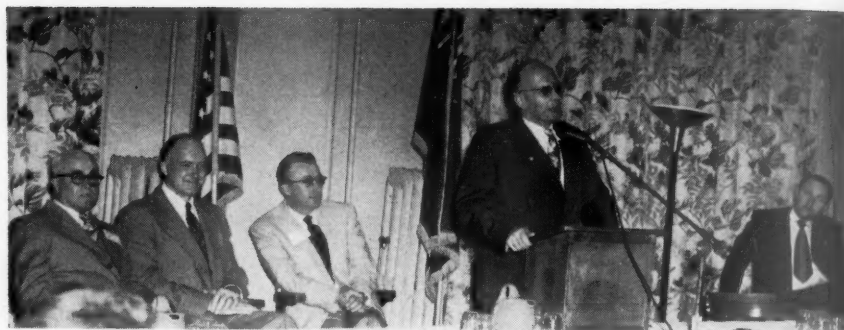
A. C. Grande of Lennep, Montana, who assumed the presidency of the Montana Wool Growers Association at midterm, was reelected to that office at the concluding session of the Montana convention held in Helena, November 17, 18 and 19.

Grande was one of three directors reelected to serve on the association board. Others are Howard Doggett of Townsend and Gerald Hughes of Stanford. All were chosen unanimously.

Speakers at the convention included the Honorable Wesley A. D'Ewart, congressman from Montana; Frank Immasche, deputy director, Livestock Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, USDA; and Aled P. Davies, director of the Department of Livestock for the American Meat Institute, Chicago.

A spontaneous resolution passed at the convention paid tribute to Representative D'Ewart. It read: "Montana wool growers have been most fortunate to have a man who has had a thorough and broad understanding of the problems of our industry in Congress. . . . Be it resolved that we express our appreciation and thanks to Wesley A. D'Ewart for his effective and untiring efforts in our behalf."

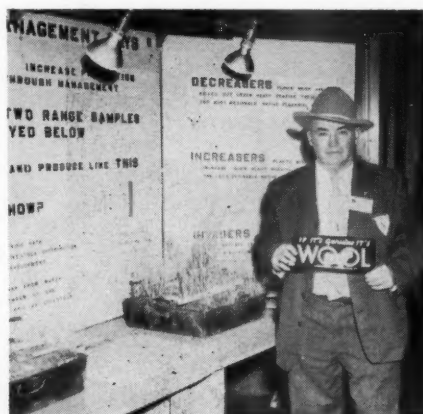
Other speakers at the three-day confab included J. M. "Casey" Jones, sec-



Officials at the Montana convention included, from left to right, Bert Langen, director from Glasgow; Reverend Clifford N. Trout, Helena, who gave the invocation; A. C. Grande, Lennep, reelected president; and H. S. Dotson, president, Helena Chamber of Commerce. Man on right is unidentified.

retary of the National Wool Growers Association, who spoke on the "self help" plan; Brett Gray, secretary of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, and secretary of the NWGA's special Lamb Promotion and Research Committee, who reported on lamb promotion; and Gale Smith, public relations director for the Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Salt Lake City, who told of the lamb promotion campaign carried on by his organization in central Utah.

Al Reigel, regional director, National Wildlife Federation, Helena, Montana, told the group, "My appearance on your program today is symbolic of the good relations between sportsmen and sheepmen." He said that 25 years ago the "feeling between sportsmen and wool growers was bitter, and we had only 89,000 sportsmen in the field. Today the relations are very good and will get better. We now have 360,000 sportsmen in the field. Certainly this is progress."



NWGA Photo

### A LOYAL SUPPORTER

Roy Alexander of Jordan, Montana, is a sheepman who never misses a convention. Here he is shown in front of a range management display at the Montana Wool Growers Association convention. Roy is holding a metal reflector plate for use on car bumpers to publicize the value of wool.

James Drummond, supervisor of the Montana Wool Laboratory, Bozeman, explained the laboratory and its functions to the convention.

Curt Hughes of Stanford was awarded a prize for wool judging. Fleeces were on exhibit in the lobby of the Hotel Placer, convention headquarters, and delegates judged them for market value, commercial yield, and apparel uses.

Resolutions adopted at the convention follow:

Commended Wesley D'Ewart for his excellent service to the sheep industry.

Requested that the present users of the so-called Bankhead-Jones lands be entitled to a hearing before proper authorities if such lands are to be transferred from their present agency management to other Federal agencies for uses other than grazing, and that the Montana Grass Commission represent such permittees at such hearing.

Requested the National Congress to appropriate sufficient funds in order to more adequately protect the investment made heretofore by the Federal Government in the form of range improvements on National Forest lands.

Instructed the Fish and Game Committee of the Montana Association to work with the existing committees of other livestock and sportsmen organizations in the preparation and working for the passage of legislation which will enable the Fish and Game Commission to handle the problem of balancing big game numbers with available forage at the earliest possible time.

Asked that any incentive payments for pulled wool under the National Wool Act of 1954 be made directly to the original producer in order to not disrupt normal shearing and marketing practices.

Approved activation of Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954, and recommended that an amount not to exceed one cent per pound of wool be withheld from any incentive payment for the purpose of financing a wool and lamb promotion program.

Urged that the tariff on wool be continued at its present rate inasmuch as the incentive payments made under the National Wool Act are to be financed from the receipts from the tariff on wool.

Commended the wool firms operating in the State of Montana for their cooperation

(Continued on Page 43.)



Brett Gray Photo

**Wool Panel members** at the Wyoming convention included, from left to right, Leonard Hay of Rock Springs; LeRoy Moore, Ross, Wyoming, president of the Wyoming Wool Marketing Association; Charles Stratton, Rawlins; Paul Finnegan, Cheyenne, assistant manager, Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association; J. M. Jones, executive secretary, NWGA; and Walter Nelson, Cheyenne.

## Wyoming Group Elects Hay as President

**M**EMBERS of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association voted in favor of having up to a one-cent-per-pound deduction taken from National Wool Act incentive payment funds for national lamb and wool promotion at their 51st annual convention. The group met in Casper on November 4, 5 and 6.

After nearly a day of debate on the proposal, the Wyoming Association took this affirmative action on the "self-help" Section 708 of the Wool Act.

Leonard Hay, Rock Springs, was elected president of the association, replacing Harold Josendal of Casper. Josendal served as president for three terms. The group also elected R. B. Marquiss, Gillette; Norman Stratton, Rawlins; Herman Werner, Ross; Jack Igo, Cokeville; Robert Gordon, Worland; and P. M. Cooper, Casper, as vice presidents. They reelected J. B. Wilson, McKinley, as secretary-treasurer.

Speakers at the convention included Senator Frank A. Barrett and Congressman-elect Keith Thomson.

The Senator expressed regret that the new Wool Act had excluded this year's clip from its provisions, but he predicted that the wool industry would be in a prosperous condition within the next ten years.

Thomson said he was confident the new Wool Act is "a step in the right direction which, with implementation, affords a means—and I believe perhaps the best means—of providing for distribution of our markets between domestic and foreign producers in such a manner as to preserve America and its economy."

The National Wool Act of 1954 and wool marketing were the topics of a panel discussion, one of five, which highlighted the convention. Members of the panel who explained the workings and the value of the new Wool Act included Frank W. ImMasche, Commodity Stabilization Service, Washington, D. C.; J. M. Jones, secretary, National Wool Growers Association; Paul Finnegan, assistant manager, Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association, Cheyenne; Leonard W. Hay, vice president, Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rock Springs; Leroy Moore, president, Wyoming Cooperative Wool Marketing Association, Ross; and Charles Stratton, Rawlins. P. M. Cooper, vice president of Wyoming's Association from Casper, acted as chairman.

Max F. Schmitt, president of The Wool Bureau spoke on wool promotion, and Jerry Sotola of Armour and Company gave a report on animal nutrition.

"How the College of Agriculture Serves Wool Growers," was the title of the panel moderated by Hilton M. Briggs, Dean of the College of Agriculture, University of Wyoming, Laramie. Speakers on this panel and their topics were: Dr. James Tucker, "Research on Sheep Diseases"; Professor Robert Lang, "Grazing Results on Mountains and Plains"; Professor Larry Parker, "Wool Improvement Through Culling"; Dr. Conrad Kercher, "Research on Sheep Nutrition"; and Dr. A. F. Vass, "Cost Production Studies."

A report on animal diseases and the sheep theft law was given by Dr. George H. Good, executive officer, Wyoming Livestock and Sanitary Board, Cheyenne.

Panel discussion on public lands and forests was under the chairmanship of the Honorable Stanley Walters of

Hyattville, Wyoming. Members of this panel were Don Clark, regional forester, U. S. Forest Service, Denver; W. B. Wallace, regional administrator, BLM, Denver; John W. Hay, banker and stockman, Rock Springs; M. J. Burke, banker and wool grower, Casper; and Lee Keith, president, Wyoming Development Association, Kaycee, Wyoming.

Just prior to the public lands panel, Fred W. Bennion, executive director of Wyoming's Taxpayers Association, Cheyenne, discussed "Your Taxes."

Topic for discussion by one of the panels at the convention was the "Self Help Section" (Section 708) of the Wool Act of 1954. Members of this informative panel were: J. M. Jones; Francis E. Warren, Cheyenne; G. N. Winder, past president NWGA, Craig, Colorado; and John Camino, Buffalo, Wyoming. Chairman of this panel was J. Norman Stratton, vice president Wyoming Wool Growers Association, Rawlins.

Final panel at the convention was the lamb marketing and promotion panel, chaired by J. N. Igo of Cokeville, Wyoming. Members of this panel included G. N. Winder, chairman of the National Live Stock and Meat Board; Brett Gray, secretary, Special Lamb Promotion and Research Committee; Leland Ray Smith, feeder and grower, Craig; Adolph Magagna, feeder and grower, Rock Springs; and Dr. R. I. Port, wool grower from Sundance, Wyoming.

President Josendal and Secretary Wilson, in their reports, stressed the need of concentrated effort to keep Congress in a position to reverse what they referred to as "the Nation's low tariff trend."

Resolutions adopted at the convention follow:

Requested Congress and the Administration to exert every effort to reduce and eliminate expenses in order to evolve a sound economic system.

Reaffirmed past position that the Wyoming Wool Growers Association is strictly a non-partisan organization.

Opposed further reduction in import duties on wool and wool products and opposed the ratification of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade.

Asked that Congress enact suitable tax legislation to permit the spreading of gains of good years to those of unprofitable years; also legislation that will allow the application of the involuntary conversion provision to livestock for tax purposes when sold on account of drought conditions and that it be made retroactive to 1954.

Supported NWGA actions on Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954; authorized the association officers to meet with other segments of the industry to work out such a program and recommended a deduction of not more than one cent per pound under the provisions of Section 708 of the Wool Act.

Endorsed and reaffirmed the action of the State Livestock and Sanitary Board in regard to scabies control and urged continued vigilance in this regard.



Urged a concentrated preventive and research program against the jeopardy of poisonous and noxious weeds.

Endorsed the principles embodied in Senate Bill S-2548 (the grazing bill) as passed by the 83rd Senate and urged its early passage by Congress.

Asked that the limitation by the Fish and Wildlife Service of only one lethal station per township be removed.

Requested the State Game and Fish Commission, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to establish, publicly announce and maintain a definite number of game animals on specific areas of range and on a sound management basis.

Asked that the Game and Fish Committee, in conjunction with the livestock associations, explore the possibility of more equitably repaying private landowners for forage consumed by antelope in lieu of the landowners' coupons now paid by the Game and Fish Commission.

Urged an equitable percentage of mineral royalties be awarded to surface owners of land on which State and Federal Government have reserved the mineral rights. Further recommended that the surface owner be granted the first opportunity to lease the mineral rights.

Endorsed the principles embodied in S. 3834, as introduced in the 83rd Congress and urged its enactment.

Urged that the Livestock Reservoir and Spreader Dam clause be retained and remain intact in all existing interstate water compacts and be included in all future compacts.

Recommended that legal authorization be given private, State and Federal loan agencies to insure the opportunity for long-term financing so necessary to the livestock industry.

Supported the establishment of a Range Sheep and Cattle Station under the supervision of the Wyoming Experiment Station for the purpose of carrying on range research studies.

Expressed thanks and appreciation to all those responsible for the excellent job done toward making the convention a success.

Extended sympathy to the families of those members of the association who have passed away since the last annual convention and at the same time extended appreciation for the cooperation of those deceased members in building up the association and the State of Wyoming.

## Idaho Convention Voices Section 708 Approval

IDAHO wool growers, some 300 strong, gathered in Pocatello for their 62nd annual convention on November 21-23, to discuss and endeavor to solve in convention and committees some of the problems of the sheep industry.

John Noh, Kimberly, reelected president of the association, in his address at the opening general session, said growers are "confused and unhappy" over drastic price declines in the lamb market last summer while the price of lamb chops and roasts remained "virtually the same over the meat counters." He also discussed the need of better methods of marketing wool and lambs. Mr. Noh said the Idaho Wool Growers Association actively opposed the passage of the National Wool Act of 1954. He further stated, "We felt the direct subsidy approach to the wool problem was not the long-term solution. We took the traditional stand, and I hope we take it again, that adequate tariff is the proper solution. Any other course only weakens our chances to obtain adequate tariff."

One resolution adopted by the convention at the closing session condemned the Government "dole" because it "carries the inherent danger of snowballing into an economic orgy of control and regimentation that could make a Molotov smile." However, in another resolution the convention went on record as favoring Section 708 of the National Wool Act which, if favorably approved by growers, will permit use of a small portion of the "dole" funds for greatly expanded advertising and promotion programs on lamb and wool.

George S. Eccles, president, First Security Corporation, Salt Lake City,

was one of the keynote speakers. His subject was "A Look at the Present Economic Situation." Mr. Eccles complimented the National Wool Growers Association on the passage of the National Wool Act. He stated, "At present there is no opportunity of getting an increase in tariff and this program which has just been inaugurated for 1955, in my opinion, is the sound way of approaching this problem." Mr. Eccles also told the wool growers that "the recession which began a year ago seems to have run its course." He expressed confidence in a bright economic future for the West with an expansion program to reflect to the good of many concerned.

Veteran Secretary M. C. Claar, as always, kept things humming with a well-rounded program. The annual banquet was sparked by toastmaster Hugh Maguire, Pocatello attorney-at-law, and featured music and entertainment acts, followed by the annual convention dance.

Speakers at the two-day conclave also included: Roy S. Hunter, Pocatello City Commission; Ed. H. Finch, Pocatello wool grower; Mrs. J. W. Robertson, president, Idaho Women's Auxiliary; M. C. Claar, association secretary; Ross Leonard, director, Department of Fish and Game; C. J. Olsen, regional forester, Ogden; W. G. Guernsey, associate director, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Wayne Binns, Utah State Agricultural College; Gale D. Smith, Producers Livestock Marketing Association, Salt Lake City; E. F. Rinehart, Extension Animal Husbandman, University of Idaho; Edwin E. Marsh, assistant secretary, National Wool Growers Association; and Roy Green, Agricultural Research Department, Swift & Co., Chicago, Illinois.

In addition to Mr. Noh, Andrew D. Little was also reelected and will again serve as vice president of the Idaho Association. By resolution, Idaho:

Reiterated opposition to the "dole" and reaffirmed belief that an adequate tariff is the only solution to the flooding of domestic markets with low-cost-of-production imported wool and other agricultural products.

Expressed approval of Section 708, the "self-help" provision of the National Wool Act, and recommended that the principles of the program for wool and lamb promotion as developed at the Denver meeting be approved. Also recommended a deduction of up to one cent per pound from the incentive payment be used for such promotion when approved by the referendum vote.

Urged all wool growers to put forth every effort in lamb promotion and aid in the passage of the referendum enabling activation of Section 708.

Recommended that the American Sheep Producers Council borrow money to enable it to operate in 1955.

Expressed recognition of the excellent work of the Wool Bureau and the American Wool Council and recommended continuation of efforts.

Expressed appreciation to the Women's



NWGA Photo

Included on the public lands panel at the Wyoming convention were, left to right, William Taylor, Midwest, Wyoming; Ed Cliff, assistant chief forester of the United States, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Wallace, regional administrator of the BLM, Denver; Don Clark, regional forester from Denver; and M. J. Burke, Casper, Wyoming. Stanley Walters, Hyattville, Wyoming, was chairman.

Auxiliary and home demonstration agents of the University of Idaho and counties for their contributions to the success of the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest; also F. W. Woolworth and Singer Sewing Machine Companies.

Thanked those firms who cooperated in the dues deduction program and urged all handlers of wool to instruct their field men to make this deduction.

Extended appreciation to the Sunbeam Corporation, E. A. Warner and University of Idaho Extension Service for their excellent work in conducting shearing schools.

Recommended continued support of the National Wool Growers Association's lamb promotion and research program.

Recommended continued support of the California Advertising Program.

Commended the National Lamb Promotion Committee for their fine work.

Opposed dual commissions charged by commission firms and asked that Packers and Stockyards Administration take necessary steps to correct this practice. Also urged greater effort be made by the PSYA in investigation of malpractices in public markets.

Reaffirmed its stand on import tariffs and asked that the present tariff of 2.5 cents on mutton and 3.5 cents on lamb be maintained.

Commended the Union Pacific Railroad on their lamb promotion in connection with their featured menus.

Encouraged local and special lamb advertising programs and commended the California Association and Producers Livestock Marketing Association on their special programs of the past year.

Recommended that association officers direct their efforts toward securing legalized entry of qualified men for sheepherding labor and not appeal for stay of deportation of men coming into the country illegally.

Expressed appreciation and thanks to Idaho's congressional delegates; H. F. Garrett of the U. S. Employment Service; National Live Stock and Meat Board; American Meat Institute; University of Idaho; Sheep Commission; and Idaho Auction companies making deductions for the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

Recommended a favorable trespass law be enacted at the next session of the State Legislature to strengthen BLM position.

Endorsed the cooperative program being carried by the University of Idaho, Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service to control and eradicate noxious and poisonous weeds and plants.

Recommended further study of Medusa head rye be pursued.

Endorsed the position taken by the Bureau of Reclamation in reservoir and power site withdrawals and asked that they give careful consideration before releasing their filings.

Requested the Bureau of Land Management to carefully study desert land entries and homestead filings before allowing them.

Commended the Bureau of Land Management for their decentralization plan.

Thanked Robert M. Naylor and Governor Jordan for their efforts to secure Government stockpile legume and grass seeds for reseeding Federal lands.

Expressed hope that through the Sportsmen - Landowners Council, representing stockmen, farmers, wildlife interests and game management, mutual understanding can be reached.

Endorsed the position of the Forest Service in stating the sliding-scale fee basis is to stand.

Commended the Forest Service for the position taken on individual allotment basis and on their reseeding and range improvement practices.

Commended the State Sheep Commission for their part in controlling sheep diseases.

Urged a continued rigid inspection policy for sheep coming from out-of-State areas.

Recommended a dog law be prepared and submitted to the State Legislature.

Expressed appreciation to the NWGA for publishing reports concerning disease losses and urged they continue their informative policy.

Recommended continuation of control efforts for scabies on a national basis and urged that the appropriation for this work be maintained at present level.

Commended the efforts of the vibriosis committee.

Thanked E. A. Stolworthy and Sons for their contribution of 80 ewes to the Utah State Experiment Station for experimental work in vibriosis.

Urged all wool growers to report immediately any indication of any disease to the Sheep Commission.

Urged the Fish and Wildlife Service to use all measures to control predators.

Approved action of the State Sheep Commission in increasing the mill levy from 21 to 23 mills but were unanimous that the mill levy be left the same at the present time.

Extended appreciation to the State Game Department and sportsmen's organizations who have cooperated in the predator program and urged them to increase their efforts in the program during the coming year.

Urged wool growers to report all losses to the Grazing Service so that these losses may be included in their report.

Approved removal of the three percent transportation tax which is a wartime tax and no longer applies.

Recommended an investigation into the Idaho Public Utilities Commission.

Recommended that transportation rates on dressed meats and live weight rates remain in the same relationship that they now are.

Extended thanks to the Union Pacific Railroad for their cooperation in carrying out sanitary regulations and urged growers to investigate these regulations before shipments are made in interstate movements.

Expressed appreciation for the great improvements that have been made at the Ogden Stock Yard.

Opposed legislation or regulations which will tend to hamper competition between rail and highway transportation.

Requested that the NWGA aid in establishing more uniform sanitary laws in the various States.

Recommended that Section 15, Paragraph 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act be amended so as to eliminate the short-haul provision whereby carriers deny us joint

(Continued on Page 43.)



NWGA Photos

Pictured above are members of the Wool Marketing Committee at the Idaho convention (top) and the Transportation Committee (lower). The convention gathered in Pocatello's Bannock Hotel, November 21-23.

# from State Presidents



Robert W. Lockett  
Arizona



Lloyd Avilla  
California



Frank Meaker  
Colorado



John Noh  
Idaho



A. C. Grande  
Montana



Chandler B. Church  
Nevada



John V. Withers  
Oregon



Edward Waara  
South Dakota



R. W. Hodge  
Texas



Don Clyde  
Utah



Philip B. Kern  
Washington



Leonard Hay  
Wyoming

## WELL-ATTENDED WYOMING MEETINGS DISCUSS 708

THE Wyoming wool growers have concluded their 51st annual convention at Rawlins, Wyoming. It was a very informative meeting and well attended. Probably the major topic discussed was the Wool Act of 1954 and the "self-help" clause (Section 708) of the Act. The following resolution pertaining to Section 708 of the Wool Act of 1954 was adopted by the convention:

"Whereas, we believe that an increased lamb and wool promotion program is absolutely necessary,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved that we support the National Wool Growers Association in their actions on Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954 and go on record as favoring a deduction from the incentive payments for the promotion program and authorize our officers to meet with other segments of the industry to work out said program and recommend a deduction of not more than one cent per pound under the provisions of Section 708 of the National Wool Act of 1954."

We in the sheep business have learned from past experience that a major portion of the difficulties in which the industry now finds itself stem from the unrealistic treatment which wool has had since our "Program Era" started in 1943.

We must be alert to see that the National Wool Act of 1954 is administered according to its intent.

This is the first time that the sheep industry has approached a realistic parity ratio and the proceeds must go to the one it is intended to keep in business—namely, the producer.

—Leonard Hay

November 21, 1954

## CALIFORNIA LAMBING STARTS; RAINS HELP DRY RANGES

A new season has started in California. Lambing operations, which start in the southern part of our State in October and continue each month, finishing in May in the north, have reached as far as Corning in Tehama County.

We have had wonderful rains here in the past week ranging from one inch in Los Angeles to eight inches at Red Bluff. As hay here is on the short side, and summer pastures about gone, we are all happy to have the range grasses start.

With hope of getting better attendance at our annual convention, we are holding it at Davis next year. If this brings about greater membership participation, our long-range plan is to hold our conventions in various sheep-raising centers.

The wool growers here think the new incentive wool program will be a great help to our industry. It gives us something definite to consider in our future plan. Thanks to those who have helped to gain the passage of this bill.

I am looking forward to attending our National Convention in Salt Lake City and hope to see many of you there.

—Lloyd Avilla

November 18, 1954

## INDUSTRY LEADERS DUE CREDIT FOR WOOL ACT

JUST a short message to all local association officers and leaders of the wool industry:

Giving due credit to all of our officers and leaders for the passage of the National Wool Act, we must now follow up by explaining and selling the benefits of the Act.

This Act is designed to help the industry, and it will, providing each and every operator will study its provisions so as to be able to accept its benefits.

At a recent Colorado Wool Growers Board meeting, arrangements were made to have our able secretary, Brett Gray, visit every local for the purpose of helping to explain and sell the National Wool Act.

Every local association in the Nation should consider it their duty to call all of the growers together and thoroughly discuss the Act. Its benefits should be fully explained and the necessary precautions taken to insure each and every individual operation a success.

I think all operators should be apprised of the Growers' Ten Commandments, especially Nos. 2 and 7, which I quote below:

### 2. Sell at the Highest and Best Price Possible

Don't let anyone tell you that the Government guarantees you 62 cents per pound for your wool so that it makes no difference what you sell it for. Nothing could be farther from the truth because the amount of your incentive payment depends upon the price you receive for your wool in the



open market. For example, the incentive level of 62 cents per grease pound established by Secretary Benson represents the support level for all wool produced in the United States for 1955, on the average. If at the end of the marketing year (March 31, 1956) the Department of Agriculture determines the average price received in the open market is 50 cents per grease pound, the difference between this price and 62 cents is 12 cents which represents a percentage difference of 24 percent. It is this 24 percent figure that is used to determine the incentive payment to you. If you sold your wool for 60 cents f.o.b. loading point, your incentive payment would be 14.4 cents per pound (60 cents x 24 percent); if you received only 40 cents, your incentive payments would be 9.6 cents (40 cents x 24 percent) or almost five cents a pound less.

In other words, in this example, total receipts per pound of wool at 60 cents in the open market means 74.4 cents per pound in the end; a sale of 40 cents results in 49.6 cents per pound or a difference of 24.8 cents. On 1,000 head of ewes producing an eight-pound fleece, the difference is \$1,984 or almost \$2 more wool income per sheep. **SELL AT THE HIGHEST PRICE POSSIBLE.**

#### 7. Vote in Favor of the "Self-Help" Program

This promotion program permitted under section 708 of the National Wool Act will, for the first time, provide the necessary funds for proper nationwide promotion of our products at the smallest expense possible to sheep producers since everyone will contribute proportionately.

—Frank Meaker, President  
November 20, 1954

### INFORMED GROWERS BUILD STRONG ASSOCIATIONS

At our annual convention J. M. Jones and Howard Doggett did a creditable job in explaining the National Wool Act of 1954. The question-and-answer session which followed for approximately two hours pointed out a problem which is common to both National and State associations; that is, the problem of the uninformed grower. We who know, or should know, what has been done and is being done by our respective associations have evidently failed to get the story back to the average grower. Until we correct this situation and end up with truly informed growers, we cannot expect our associations to attain the strength they need and deserve.

We shall operate our business for the next four years under the National Wool

Act of 1954. Some of us were bitterly opposed to this kind of a program, but it is now what we have, and we should all pitch in and attempt to make it operate to our best advantage. While doing this, however, we should be ever vigilant against the encroachment of governmental or semi-governmental agencies upon our individual rights.

—R. W. Hodge  
November 24, 1954

## Vassar Suffolk Tops Ogden Bred Ewe Sale

GOOD prices were paid for bred ewes at the annual Suffolk-Columbia ewe sale held in conjunction with the Ogden Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah, on November 15.

A Suffolk yearling ewe offering consigned by Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California, topped the sale. It was sold to Henry W. Richards of Salt Lake City for \$500.

This ewe had been judged grand champion ewe at the recent Grand National Stock Show in San Francisco.

Suffolk offerings went through the ring first during the day's selling. Colonel E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, was auctioneer for the sale.

Second top price in Suffolk ewe sales was also paid for a Vassar-shown ewe. John L. Burns of Lingle, Wyoming paid \$225 for the offering.

Pens of two Suffolk sheep brought a high price of \$320 (for both) from Henry W. Richards and Sons, Salt Lake City. Allan Jenkins, Newton, Utah, consigned the ewes to the sale.

Walter P. Hubbard, Junction City, Oregon, consigned the top selling pen of three Suffolk ewes. The pen sold to Morris Powell of Saratoga, Wyoming, for \$450.

A total of \$9,180 was paid for 98 head of Suffolk sheep to bring an average for Suffolk sales to \$93.67 per head.

In Columbia bred ewe sales, a yearling consigned by Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah, topped the sale. It was bought by Oliver Greaves, Preston, Idaho, for \$165.

Wynn S. Hansen of Collinston, Utah, sold the top pen of three Columbia yearling ewes to Ronald Jeppesen, Mantua, Utah, for \$270. Hansen also sold the second-high pen of three to the same buyer for \$225.

Total price paid for 111 head of Columbia sheep was \$6,952.50, for a per head average of \$62.63.

## OGDEN WINNERS

THE 1954 Ogden Livestock Show championship awards in the purebred sheep division were presented as follows:

Columbias: Champion ram, W. A. Denecke, Bozeman, Montana. Champion ewe, Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Hampshires: Champion ram and ewe, Matthews Brothers, Ovid, Idaho.

Rambouillets: Champion ram and ewe, USAC, Logan, Utah.

Suffolks: Champion ram and ewe, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

In the fat lamb division grand championship honors went to a Southdown lamb exhibited by Judy Ann Brown (9), daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell Brown of Tremonton, Utah. The lamb brought \$4 a pound in the auction following the show. Dearden Wilson of Henefer, Utah showed the reserve grand champion fat lamb. It brought \$1.05 a pound in the auction.

Wilson also had the champion pen of three fat lambs which brought 29.5 cents in the auction. James Powell of Saratoga, Wyoming had the reserve champion pen of three fat lambs which sold at 26 cents a pound. The grand champion award in the carlot division went to Dearden Wilson and his lambs sold at 26 cents a pound. The reserve champion carlot was sold by Ray Terry Larsen of Ephraim, Utah. Their sales price was 22 cents a pound.

The show was held in the Coliseum, November 12 to 17.

## Columbia Sale

TWENTY-THREE consignors from six States sold 180 head of choice Columbia sheep at the National Columbia Show and Sale, held in conjunction with the Grand National Livestock Exposition in San Francisco's Cow Palace on November 5 and 6.

Joseph V. Pfister, Node, Wyoming, consigned the champion Columbia sale ram. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Bernards of McMinnville, Oregon purchased the ram at \$875.

The reserve champion ram was a yearling consigned by Mark Bradford of Spanish Fork, Utah. It was purchased by T. L. Hedgepeth of Santa Rosa, California, at \$480.

The champion Columbia sale ewe, a yearling, consigned by Terry Maddux and Doris Gilli of Bakersfield, California, was sold to Marcus Vetter of Monitor, Oregon, for \$225.

Mark Bradford also consigned the reserve champion ewe. It was a yearling and sold to Gary Noonan, Santa Rosa, California, for \$180.

"This must be the start of a new life,  
not an ending! You must help me!"

# ANOTHER BEGINNING FOR DOCTOR FRED

A Short Story for Christmas

by TED CAPENER

IN the beginning, God created the heaven and the earth. For six days He worked. On the seventh He rested.

It was just such a day of the week—the Sabbath—millions of years later, that Doctor Fred Wach was kneeling beside his bed, praying to that same God. Fred tried to close out the sound of the vicious wind whistling through the thin window panes as he whispered:

"Dear God, if you would only allow it to quit snowing for just a few hours. If only . . ." the Doctor paused. He lifted his graying head from his cupped palms and looked out into the black of the turbulent night. "But have I the right to ask this special favor from The Creator? I must not question His wisdom . . . just aid Him in bringing the new ones to this world."

Doctor Fred leaned his head forward onto the edge of the bed. "Forgive me, dear God. You know best . . . and I will do my best."

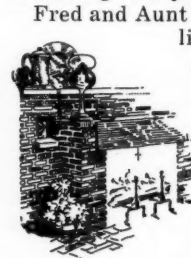
It was Christmas Eve in the town of Coltonville as Doctor Fred Wach again stared into the night watching the snow beat against the windows for the seventeenth straight day.

"I've seen a lot of storms in my day," the Doctor thought, "but never, even when I was a boy in the Old Country, did I ever see one equal this."

"Come, come, Fred, everything's going to be all right. Just you wait and see. He'll take care of everything for us." Elderly Hattie McClure had entered the chilled bedroom. "Don't worry, my boy, don't worry." She placed her arm around her nephew's shoulders and reassuringly gave a gentle hug to the 54-year old doctor. Aunt Hattie wore her 70 years lightly, and of the two, right now, she seemed the younger.

The eight-mile trek to his son's house

seemed an impossible feat through this blizzard, yet Fred knew he must make it. A repeat tragedy of that night so long ago must not happen. The thought of such a disaster turned the Doctor's reasoning into jumbled confusion.



Fred and Aunt Hattie walked into the living room and sat down close to the big open fireplace. He had to think . . . and hope. Fighting this blizzard . . . trying for weeks to reach patients through snow-drifted roads had fatigued the Doctor almost beyond endurance. He closed his eyes, dozing and dreaming. . . .

"You'll be all right, Mary. You'll be all right! Aunt Hattie, hurry, hurry! Bring more towels . . . and water . . . hot water. Hurry, Hattie! Now hold on, Mary. Hold on. Just a little longer and you'll be all right. God help. Please help. No, she's not dead, she's not. She's not. The baby . . . the baby's all right. But Mary's not. She's dead. No, she can't be. Damn the baby. Damn the baby. Hattie! Hattie!"

"Wake up, Fred. Wake up. It's that terrible nightmare again. Wake up, boy, wake up." Aunt Hattie shook Fred awake.

"Now, once and for all, you must forget about Mary's death. It was no one's fault. It was not your fault and certainly it was not your son, John's. Nobody in this State has lost fewer babies than you have. None of the Doctors have a better record. You just simply must not blame yourself. It was God's will that Mary be taken when your son was born."

"But she was so young, so spiritually strong and so beautiful. Thirty-two is too young to die, and Mary was so good . . . a wonderful wife."

"That's right, Fred. And she left you a wonderful son, one you can be proud of. Besides she never lost her courage and you must not. Your son and his wife need you, their baby-to-be will need you. You know that."

"Get my coat, will you, Aunt Hattie. I'm all right now. I'll go and hitch up the team."

"You still have time, Fred. You haven't heard from John yet. Better wait till the storm calms down a little. You might get lost before you get a mile away from the house. Wait a while . . . and pray some more."

"Tonight is Elizabeth's night. I know she'll have her baby tonight. I just know it. Of course we haven't heard from John. How could he get through this storm? I've got to go now."

"And how do you think you'll get through?" But Aunt Hattie knew it was useless to argue with Fred when he had made up his mind. She went to the kitchen, gathered his warmed-up clothing from beside the stove and brought it to him.

"Be careful, Freddie," the old woman fretted as she knelt to help him draw on long woolen socks before he pulled the heavy overshoes on. "Be careful and turn back if you have to. The youngsters will make out somehow."

"I'll never turn back," the Doctor told himself silently. "Yes, yes, Aunt Hattie," he nodded to the woman waiting with his heavy woolen mackinaw in her hands.

Out in the night, Fred felt the biting force of the blizzard dig deep into his being. With the team harnessed and ready he drew the knit scarf up around his face and the long-flapped cap down over his ears. He ducked his head and hollered at the team. The first ten minutes on the road went by with no trouble, then the snowdrifts grew deeper and the horses began to balk.



"Get up, Shorty . . . Babe . . . Come on here!" But as the horses plowed deeper into the drifts, the loose snow gave way, and they fell to their knees.

"Damn it . . . get up there!" The Doctor yanked up the end of the reins and slapped fiercely at his team. "You've got to make it, we can't turn back now. Get going there!"

The startled team jumped at this unexpected and unprecedented onslaught. They lurched forward with a hard jerk. They literally jumped up and over the deep drift and galloped in great leaps on towards John's house.

"Keep going, now, damn it!" Sweat poured from the Doctor's face, dripping into fast-forming icicles from the end of his red nose. "If I have to I'll whip you every step of the way," he bellowed desperately.

The horses fought the snow gallantly but it was a losing battle. The cold froth dripped from their bit-torn mouths, their knees buckled and they fell panting in the deep snow. Whipping and cussing frantically the Doctor failed to get the horses back on their feet.

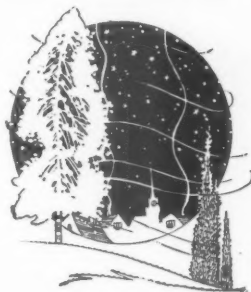
"I'll have to leave them and walk the rest of the way," he said to himself. "Should be about half way there by now, but I can't get through on this road. I'll have to hike through the field to the railroad tracks. I'll have a better chance over there. The rotary plow must have gone through just ahead of the eight-fifteen."

And as the Doctor stumbled through the blizzard he kept reminding himself of his wife. "Don't worry, Mary, it won't happen again . . . I promise. It will be a beginning, not an ending. It must be." He fought his way down the roadside, through the fence toward the tracks.

The Doctor fell to his knees. "I owe it to you, Mary, I owe it to you." He pulled himself up and doggedly worked his way onto the firm bed of the railroad tracks.

He knew that his feet and hands were about frozen but Doctor Fred

pushed on with the unrelenting urge to pay back the debt, the debt that both he and his son, John, owed to his beloved wife, Mary. John's wife was to have a child; he was to bring it into



the world. Nothing was going to go wrong this time. It couldn't. He owed it to Mary.

Fred kept stumbling, as his freezing feet failed to support his body. "Oh, God. If you are there, if you exist, don't let it happen again. You can't, God. You can't. It must be a beginning—a start of a new life—not an ending. You must help me."

Enraged and infuriated at the apparent indifference to his prayers, the Doctor was on the brink of breaking down. He had been in the snow for nearly three hours now, and he knew he couldn't last much longer. He felt his consciousness slipping from him as he sank to the snowy railroad tracks. Everything was lost.

The storm took a sudden shift. The wind began to subside and the heavy drifting quieted down. Coltonville Valley was stilled. John had started out after the Doctor to bring him to Elizabeth who needed him. John had his team almost harnessed when a dormant memory flashed into his mind. He remembered how his father used to joke about the railroad tracks.

"Mom always said they're like the straight and narrow road to heaven, the straightest and most direct route to

where you're going." His father had told him this so often; many times the country Doctor had to walk the tracks as the only route to take him to his patients.

"The straight and narrow . . . of course, that's it. I'll have to go down to the tracks." John dropped the harness and headed for the tracks.

Only one time in a million would John have decided to walk the tracks after his father. Now, not a hundred yards down the tracks he found him lying in the snow, unconscious. John called to him. "Dad, get up! Dad! Are you all right?" John grabbed his father and pulled him up. Half carrying him, half dragging him, John got his dad into the warm kitchen.

Only one time in a million would the Doctor's feet have been saved from being completely frozen. They were seriously frostbitten, but his hands were all right.

"Where am I? Oh . . . it's you, John. How's Elizabeth? Is she all right?" Doctor Fred slowly took in his surroundings and raised himself up.

"You got here just in time, Dad. She's just going to have her baby."

"I must help her. We both must. We owe it to your mother. Help me up, John. Help me to her bedside. Come on, son, we've got work to do."

During the night a new life came to this earth: one of God's creations. A baby girl.

"We'll name her Mary," Elizabeth told the men at her bedside.

"Look, Elizabeth! Dad, do you see? It's the sun coming up over the pass. It's Christmas day."

The baby gave a slight whimper and Doctor Fred knelt to pray.





# RECORDS OF PERFORMANCE—AIDS TO IMPROVEMENT

by R. H. "BOB" BURNS  
Wool Department, University of  
Wyoming

THE fair season is just past and again we are reminded of the educational value of such fairs from the many exhibits of livestock and crops which make up the backbone of the agriculture of the country which now clothes and feeds a large part of the world.

Some phenomenal increases have been accomplished in crops, particularly in hybrid corn, and the increases of production in livestock, although not so phenomenal, nevertheless have been substantial. The average wool clip of Wyoming has increased by several pounds in the last half century and the problem now is to maintain that increase. At the same time in certain outfits the average lamb weight has increased by several pounds and some outfits now are cutting down the shrink of their lambs market-bound by trucking instead of trailing them along the long route from summer range to the loading or marketing point.

In the sheep industry the importance of performance has long been recognized and the sheep associations at their shows and sales can take a leaf out of the book of the German and French breeders who emphasize type of body in their sheep shows.

## Foreign Sheep Shows

At their sheep shows and sales, the French and German breeders emphasize the performance of their sheep both in body and fleece weight and type. In the French shows the main emphasis is on body type and weight, and to show this type and at the same time see the fleece characters in a small way, they shear the sheep leaving a patch of wool on the shoulder. Then the body type is out where it can be plainly seen and for years the Dishley Merino or Ile-de-France, Berrichon, and other French breeds have been famed for their body conformation and the choice cuts of lamb and mutton which they produce. The French demand good cuts of meat

and even their Merino sheep have had good legs of mutton throughout the years.

## German Merino Flocks

The Merino flocks of Germany have furnished the foundation stock for many of the leading Merino and Rambouillet flocks of the United States and the popularity of the Rambouillet in this country started from its importation of Von Homeyer Rambouillets brought over from Germany to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Another well-known flock in Germany was the Steiger flock which has always emphasized dual purpose production of mutton and wool. Animals from this flock were used in different flocks in the United States.

The German breeders have always kept detailed performance records and when the writer was there in 1930 he attended a number of ram sales and noted that the sale catalogs contained not only the pedigree, but also the performance record of the dam of each ram. It gave the number of lamb crops, the total weight of lambs at 100 days, the number of twins, and the wool crop from the ewe in the current year. In addition the catalog had a place for the bonitur or appraisal scoring of each ram with a diagrammatic scheme to show weak and strong points of each individual. The different body points were outlined on a diagram in the catalog and each one who wished marked out the weak and strong points for each individual ram according to their personal observation. This led to a lot of interest and a critical judgment of body conformation in each individual ram.

In the Institute of Animal Breeding at Halle University there was a model of an outstanding mutton Merino ram showing his body conformation. This ram not only was an outstanding breeding ram with numerous progeny of excellent type but was also a striking individual himself.

## Suggested American Exhibits

American sheep breeders have recognized the value of performance and progeny tests and are just getting started on Records of Performance. The breed associations could make up models of theoretical animals showing an ideal body type to be emulated. This has already been done by the dairy breeds of cattle and has helped standardize and crystallize their ideas of body type.

At some shows, sheep are judged in the fleece, and then shorn and judged out of the fleece, with prizes for those who come the closest to estimating the shorn body and fleece weights. These contests have aroused intense interest among the contestants, especially when ladies won the prizes. In some cases a shearing contest or demonstration has been incorporated into the contest.

At some ram sales, a demonstration has been arranged where rams have been shorn during the sale and exhibited along with their fleece and the body and fleece weights have been announced.

However, only a few demonstrations have been given in which a superior and an average sheep have been shorn and shown with their shorn body and fleece weights.

The different sheep breed associations have an excellent opportunity for arranging some fine educational exhibits at their shows and sales to illustrate the average difference in performance between superior and average individuals. Naturally the individuals for commercial reasons would need to be anonymous but could come from commercial flocks.

## Educational Exhibits

Some excellent exhibits have been made by showing a superior ewe with her lamb or lambs compared with another ewe of average excellence with her lamb or lambs. The lambs should be of about the same age (90 to 120 days preferred). Weights of lambs and ewes are inscribed on placards which are shown with the sheep.

Another type of exhibit presents ewes of the same age, but of different excellence as shown by their yearling progeny, shorn, and with body and fleece weights displayed on a placard with the ewes and their yearling progeny.

A number of different kinds of exhibits can be made up, indicating with living animals and information on their body and fleece weights what variations can be found in different types and breeds of sheep. At the same time a striking lesson is given on the "room" which exists for improvement.

# RESEARCH NEWS

Tests at the Virginia Experiment Station last summer seem to prove that prejudice against the use of phenothiazine-salt mixture for growing lambs is unfounded.

Results just announced show that a mixture of one part of phenothiazine to 14 parts of salt did not cause ewes to dry up in milk or prevent the lambs from nursing due to supposed distaste caused by phenothiazine.

Agricultural Research Service scientists have conducted tests, lasting from 1942 to the present, to find the reactions of a flock of average sheep to a mixture of one part phenothiazine to nine parts loose granular salt, fed on a free choice basis. This is the longest period animals have ever been exposed to the drug.

Since the free-choice treatment was started by the ARS in 1942, lamb crops have improved steadily in quality and in the number born alive. The parasitic infestation of the flock, which was originally quite severe, declined rapidly under treatment and has been held in check. The animals are nearly free from nodular worms. Even some of the other types of parasites originally found in sheep have also disappeared. It has not yet been proved whether or not phenothiazine was responsible for eradicating them from the flock.

After five years of continuous use, the phenothiazine-salt mixture was deliberately removed for about five and one-half months. During this period, parasite numbers multiplied rapidly and losses from parasitism began to occur. At the end of the period without treatment, losses were stopped by administering full therapeutic doses of phenothiazine (medical doses to treat existing disease or parasitism), followed by a return to the phenothiazine-salt mixture as a preventive. During the six and one-half years from that time to the present, parasites have again been controlled in the flock by this preventive method.

It is evident from this research that sheep do not build up immunity to parasites as a result of the small infestations that persist despite the drug, nor do parasites seem to develop immunity to phenothiazine.

Results showed that the chemical causes no ill effects upon breeding, fertility, lambing, lamb growth, wool pro-

duction, and general condition of the flock. After sheep have consumed phenothiazine continuously the wool becomes slightly rosy in color. Some sheep raisers have questioned this color change as a possible economic liability. However, tests have shown that after scouring it is very difficult to tell the wool of phenothiazine-treated sheep from that of non-treated sheep.

A hydraulic immersion dip, with which two men can easily dip 1,000 sheep an hour, is an Australian invention in use on the property of Inventor C. P. Mawbey of Roseneath, Dubbo, New South Wales.

The equipment consists of a concrete well, measuring 12 feet by six feet, into which fits a steel mesh cage with a wooden slat floor. When the sheep have been run into the cage the operator pulls a lever on the hydraulic pump, and lowers the cage into the dip.

The sheep are completely immersed in the dip in lots of about 30. Fingertip controls enable the cage to be lifted slightly so that the sheep can be free of the dip for a few moments before being dipped again.

When the cage is lifted clear of the dip, the sheep can be left in it for a few minutes to drain while the operator, if he is working alone, runs another lot into a holding yard. The immersed sheep then go into a draining pen, and the sheep from the holding yard are run into the cage.

## STOCKMEN'S SHORT COURSE

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER has been asked to announce that the Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania, is conducting a four-week course in livestock farming between February 2 and March 2, 1955. Subjects covered will include classroom and laboratory instruction in the judging, feeding, breeding, and management of beef cattle, sheep, swine and work horses, and in disease prevention. Instruction will also be given in pasture and grassland management, and farm slaughtering.

For additional information and an application blank, write to David R. McClay, director of short courses, College of Agriculture, The Pennsylvania State University, State College, Pennsylvania. Advance registration is required.

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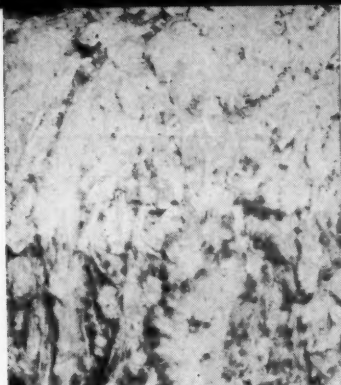
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## REPORT: November Wool Market

# Prices Fluctuate; Action in Futures

**T**RADE in the Boston wool market was practically at a standstill most of the first three weeks of November. A different story, however, was written in the futures market. A wave of selling hit that market early in the month that even a ten-day dock strike commencing on November 8 at Australian ports failed to halt. But with prices moving upward on the better grades of wool from three to four cents at the reopening of Australian auctions, the futures market here developed great strength under persistent buying. The report was current that the bears had oversold themselves.

As a result of the weakening of foreign markets early in the month and rampant selling of futures here, the Boston market declined. From the table of quotations on the Boston market for the week ending November 19, it can be seen that some of the market prices were at that time below the approximate loan values. Of course, most of the prices quoted are estimates with no actual sales reported.

"Approximately 11 cars of various graded fleece and territory wools were sold at prices lower than a week ago and generally based on the grease wool futures exchange," states the Agricultural Marketing Service in its review of the Boston wool market for the week covered by the table. Although the market was at a standstill, dealers reported considerable inquiry for various classes of wool at midweek.

Considerable instability has been noted in foreign markets which, of course, makes itself felt in the domestic market. In this connection we were interested in this statement in the wool letter of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane on November 22nd:

"The Australian auctions resumed following the settlement of the dock strike. Prices at the initial sales were somewhat lower as buyers continued to operate cautiously. However, prices subsequently steadied as demand broadened from several sections. The most noticeable expansion was attributed to Japan and Eastern Europe. In addition, U. S. interests were more actively participating than at any other time during recent weeks. Bradford and Western Europe continued relatively active.

"Towards the close of the week, prices began to advance with the better grades as much as five percent higher. This morning's cables from Australia stated that prices were sharply higher and reports from the foreign futures market confirmed the improved tone. The Australian market appears to have undergone a real test of values and may now be moving into a period of stable to rising values. If past experiences offer any clue, then the case of advancing prices is the more likely prospect. This is due to the fact that in a declin-

ing market many buyers postpone their purchases for as long as possible. The implications for a subsequent price advance arising from the delay are threefold. First, the original hesitation in demand allows prices to fall too far below the level warranted by the changed supply and demand picture. Second, the delay creates a tendency to concentrate demand in a shorter period than would have occurred had prices remained stable. And thirdly, the combination of the first two factors when they stimulate a price advance induces some additional buying for inventory purposes. Should this assessment of the situation prove accurate, it can be expected that the strong showing of prices will continue, at least, until the Christmas recess in the Australian auction schedule."

South African markets were reported as fairly firm and prices of South American wools are still not attracting many buyers although Japan was said to be taking fair amounts of wool in the Argentine.

### DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending November 19, 1954

	CLEAN BASIS PRICES (4)		%	GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)					
				%		%			
GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)									
<b>Fine:</b>									
*Gd. Fr. Comb., Staple...	\$1.55—1.60	(1.64)	54	\$ .71— .74	59	\$ .64— .66	64	\$ .56— .58	
Av. & Gd. Fr. Comb.....	1.50—1.55	(1.58)	55	.68— .70	60	.60— .62	65	.52— .54	
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Cloth..	1.40—1.45	(1.44)	56	.62— .64	61	.55— .57	66	.48— .49	
<b>One-half Blood:</b>									
*Gd. Fr. Comb., Staple...	1.40—1.45	(1.48)	51	.69— .71	54	.64— .67	57	.60— .62	
*Av. to Gd. Fr. Comb.....	1.40—1.45	(1.41)	52	.68— .70	55	.63— .65	58	.59— .61	
<b>Three-eighths Blood:</b>									
*Gd. Fr. Comb., Staple..	1.20—1.30	(1.28)	48	.62— .68	51	.59— .64	54	.55— .60	
*Av. French Combing....	1.10—1.15	(1.14)	49	.56— .59	52	.53— .55	55	.50— .52	
<b>One-quarter Blood:</b>									
Gd. Fr. Comb., Staple ..	1.05—1.10	(1.20)	46	.57— .59	48	.55— .57	50	.53— .55	
*Av. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	(1.05)	47	.50— .53	49	.49— .51	51	.47— .49	
*Low Quarter Blood.....	.90— .95	(1.02)	41	.53— .56	43	.51— .54	45	.50— .52	
*Common and Braid.....	.85— .90	( .98)	40	.51— .54	42	.50— .52	44	.48— .50	

### ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

<b>Fine:</b>					
*Gd. Fr. Comb., Staple...	1.45—1.55 (1.59)	57	.62— .67	59	.60— .64 61 .57— .60
*Av. & Gd. Fr. Comb.....	1.35—1.45 (1.52)	59	.56— .59	61	.53— .57 63 .50— .54

### ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

<b>Fine:</b>					
*Gd. Fr. Comb., Staple...	1.55—1.60 (1.67)	54	.71— .74	58	.65— .67 62 .60— .62
*Av. & Gd. Fr. Comb.....	1.50—1.55 (1.61)	55	.68— .70	59	.62— .64 63 .56— .57
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Cloth..	1.45—1.50 (1.47)	57	.62— .65	61	.57— .59 65 .51— .52
*8 Mos. (1" & over).....	1.40—1.45 (1.48)	55	.63— .65	58	.59— .61 61 .55— .56
*Fall (1" & Over).....	1.35—1.40 (1.35)	56	.60— .62	59	.55— .57 62 .51— .53

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)
- (4) Prices in parenthesis are the approximate loan values of the class and grade clean basis only.

\*Estimated price. No sale reported.



Russian wool-buying is a mystery. The current belief is that she is buying raw wool from second hands or wool fabrics on the Continent.

Wool stocks are not considered excessive. On November 1 the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange estimated that wool stocks were 111 million clean pounds. That figure included domestic wools and only foreign wools on which duty had been paid. A month earlier such stocks were estimated at 121 million clean pounds and a year ago at 127 million clean pounds.

One market observer here in the United States says that cutters are exerting pressure on manufacturers to lower the price of fabrics and not much business is expected until this matter is resolved one way or another.

The most encouraging statement of the month is found in an analysis of factory operations made by the Clothing Manufacturers Association based upon data furnished by the U. S. Census Bureau. It is this: "It was also noted that the first ten months of production

of summer-weight suits containing 50 percent or more wool increased by 14 percent, while summer-weight suits containing less than 50 percent wool declined by 14 percent." ("Nothing measures up to wool.")

No activity is reported for western producing areas but, of course, there is no need for hurried sales of 1954 wools held in the West or of early contracting of the 1955 clip.

Remember the Growers' Ten Commandments (November NATIONAL WOOL GROWER, page 16). We repeat the first four here:

1. Market your wool orderly
2. Sell at the highest and best price possible
3. Prepare wool for market in the finest fashion
4. Do not make final settlement on your wool until after April 1, 1955. Only wool produced (shorn) after January 1, 1955, will be eligible for the incentive payments under the National Wool Act and then only if final settlement is not made until after April 1, 1955.

## LAMB FEEDERS VOICE SECTION 708 APPROVAL

LAMB feeders meeting at their fourth annual convention in Kansas City, Missouri, November 17, 18 and 19, gave evidence that theirs is a growing organization, one which promises the Nation's lamb feeders strength and voice in matters concerning their branch of the sheep industry. Nearly 150 members of the National Lamb Feeders Association attended the busy, three-day get-together to hear panels on lamb feeding, lamb merchandising and promotion, talk of hormones, and to scrutinize the proposed Wool Incentive Bill.

By far the largest meeting ever held by the four-year-old organization, this year's parley brought feeders from every State in the national lamb picture. Along with the usual discussions and business, lamb feeders saw the groundwork of a lamb promotional effort being set up to push locally fattened lamb in the Kansas City area the early part of December.

### Low Consumption Area

Lamb promotional activities in Kansas City are being tied to the hope that they will raise lamb's consumption in that area immediately. The KC district is especially low in per capita consumption though Kansas and Missouri rank high both as producers and slaughterers of fat lambs. Stepping up local consumption and tying in promotion with

NLFA's meeting was the idea of A. E. Adams, president of the National Lamb Feeders Association, and the plan is working.

To start interest at the retail level, National Lamb Feeders arranged a merchandising school for butchers and restaurant personnel under the auspices of Augie Ring, National Live Stock and Meat Board's director of meat merchandising. The one-night instruction brought out over 100 meat cutters and managers with one of Kansas City's larger chains represented by 50 butchers.

Newspaper, television and radio personalities, plus members of the lamb feeder group, carried the promotion one step farther the following night at a cocktail hour and lamb shank dinner at the Kansas City Livestock Company's famed Golden Ox restaurant. Other sessions with home demonstration agents and television homemaker directors have followed.

### Promotion Major Topic

Though lamb promotion and thoughts of bringing lamb wider consumer-attention across the Nation was a major topic for lamb feeders, other subjects too drew a second look. Word of a new hormone implant produced and marketed by Foundation Laboratories under the trade name of Synovex meant fu-

ture feeding time of lambs in feed lots might be shortened. J. O. Reed, DVM, vice president and director of research for the Kansas City firm manufacturing the implant, reminded lamb feeders of the changes that hormones had wrought in the poultry world—the future loomed equally bright for lamb, he assured. It could mean better lamb in less time in the yards with savings that would mean about a dollar a head. But to counteract enthusiasm other veterinarians disclosed in other discussions that their experiments with hormones produced some undesirable factors in lambs. Feeders fell into two schools of thought.

But few feeders at the Kansas City meeting disagreed on one heavy question. The close look at the Nation's new incentive wool program had formed the 150-strong into a tight-knit group expressing one conviction. It was agreed that the bill was worthy of deep, careful consideration and close discussion. But feeders felt the bill inadequate in its present form. Reviewing the National Wool Act, Frank ImMasche of the Department of Agriculture's Livestock and Dairy Division clarified points of doubt but left National Lamb Feeders' retaining much of their original position. In the last hours of the three-day conference, directors of the NLFA handed ImMasche their resolution regarding the wool incentive program that had been drawn up before his arrival.

### Approved Section 708

Though feeders disagreed with some sections of the bill, they expressed unanimous regard for its Section 708 self-help provision. The provision, they maintained, was a high point in the legislation and provided little room for betterment.

In keeping with their usual practices. National Lamb Feeders set aside their accumulated funds to be used in promoting lamb consumption at the local level. Promotional efforts in California, Iowa and other feeder States can look for a helping hand from the association, spokesmen assured.

Next year's annual convention is slated to be held in Denver. Officers for the forthcoming year include: A. E. Adams, Sycamore, Illinois, president; LeRoy Getting, Sanborn, Iowa, first vice president; Lester Stratton, Wentworth, South Dakota, second vice president; Dwight Heath, Lamar, Colorado, third vice president; James Wagner, Lamar, Colorado, fourth vice president; Paul Etchepare, Denver, Colorado, secretary-treasurer.

—Cy Cress



An outstanding wool specialist in the U. S. for more than 30 years, Warner M. Buck has taken his knowledge to help the desert kingdom of Libya market one of its basic raw commodities—carpet wool.

Mr. Buck is shown inspecting a carpet wool sample with the Libyan foreman of the wool sorting program. Buck is a veteran of the wool division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He is from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He has worked as a wool salesman, buyer, grader, broker, and office manager in the U. S. wool industry.

## Libya—Land of Carpet Wool

Warner Buck is not only aiding Libyans with his knowledge of cleaning, sorting and grading wool, but the carpet wool industry is benefiting as well. There is presently a good demand for carpet wool in the United States and other countries. Buck was sent to Libya in 1951 by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA).



The loose mesh nets (above) used for camel transport of carpet wool to market provide little protection to the wool from the sand and trash. Mr. Buck (right) and assistant, Mr. Sad, inspect fleeces after transport from the desert with the Libyan foreman. Libya has found few markets in the past for its carpet wool because of a complete lack of preparation.



A representative of the Benghazi, Libya, Chamber of Commerce, Mohammed Sabri, inspects the work of the trainee wool graders. While this U. S. Operations Mission (FOA) program is essentially an action program, it is a training project as well. Thirty-one youths in Benghazi and nine in Derna are now being trained to grade wool. An additional

23 women are receiving employment at the sorting center. The bulk of the training corps is made up of boys on vacation from the secondary and the trade schools. The work is enthusiastically received by producers, exporters and the Cyrenaican (Libya) Chamber of Commerce.



Wool is still baled with primitive equipment at the Fonduk, a wool market in Benghazi. So far this season about 2,700 bales have been processed for higher prices at the handling centers of Benghazi and Derna. An estimated six or seven thousand bales will be handled before the season runs out. Sample bales of washed wools sent to foreign markets last season are bringing many orders into the Libyan markets.



Now cleaned and sorted, each bale is carefully weighed before shipment. A Libyan wool handling trainee is shown weighing a bale for export under the experienced eye of Wool Technician Buck. All Libyan wool must now pass through the USOM-directed center. Thanks to the FOA program and to Warner M. Buck, U. S. and other world buyers now have more confidence in Libyan wool and no longer hesitate to purchase because of inferior preparation.



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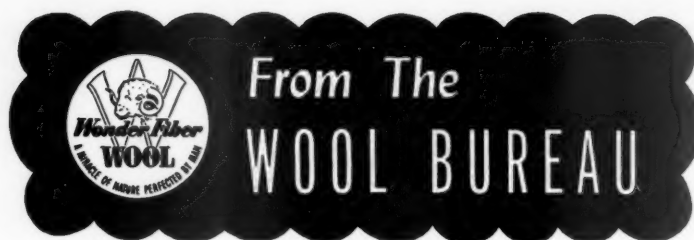
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## TOP NATIONAL TV SHOW, NEWSPAPERS, PUBLICIZE WOOL; NEBRASKA TO ENTER 1955 SEWING CONTEST

In October The Bureau presented an all-wool fashion show on NBC-TV's Dave Garraway show. This is one of the Nation's most popular television programs and appears in almost 100 cities throughout the Nation. Its audience rating is one of the highest in the television industry.

Bureau officials received the approval of Woolworth and Singer Companies, the two major contest contributors, to permit the State of Nebraska to enter the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest in 1955 for the first time.

The two leading sheep associations in the State of Ohio have requested official permission to begin a sewing contest in their State. Entry of this State in the contest is being delayed until later date, according to Bureau officials.

During the past year, The Bureau has received requests from over 60 percent of the States, where the contest has not yet begun, for admission. Bureau officials have told them that inasmuch as they do not have active women's auxiliaries in their States, set up to sponsor the program, their requests could not be granted.

The States of Nebraska and Ohio, however, have been particularly insistent. The great interest in Nebraska is evidenced by the fact that several hundred girls from this State travel many hundreds of miles to enter the Colorado program.

Newspapers which utilized The Bureau's fall newspaper supplement were sent sample copies of The Bureau's weekly men's wear column. As a result, 54 papers requested to receive the column regularly. The Bureau's men's wear column is now the most broadly distributed in the country.

At the request of the March of Dimes The Wool Bureau participated in a fashion show presented in New York. Approximately 75 percent of all fashions shown in this presentation were of wool. The Bureau's only cost in the production was in the printing of the program.

"Miss Sweater Girl of 1954" took part in a special charity drive for the "Light-house," a philanthropic organization for the blind. Many well-known celebrities of stage, screen, radio and television participated in the event. Working with The Wool Bureau Sweater Girl were such out-

standing celebrities as Shirley Booth, Ilka Chase and Hildegard.

The increasing interest in Wool Bureau educational materials is shown by the number of inquiries and requests for these materials received since the start of the new academic year. Educational requests more than doubled those for the comparable period a year ago.

## Meat Consumer Survey Results

FAMILY Circle, the largest supermarket-sold magazine, was invited by the National Association of Food Chains to find out what customers across the Nation are saying about supermarkets.

Results of a survey taken of 200 supermarket customers from 13 States were published in a report by the Family Circle magazine called "They're Talking About Us."

When asked about the importance of meat a common reply was, "That's the chief difference in markets—you find one that has good meats and you stay with it—grits, soaps, staples you can get in any store, but not meat." This reply was given by a 55-year-old Columbia, South Carolina, male.

Summing up survey answers on the importance of meat, the report said, "For many of the people interviewed, satisfaction with the meat department of a store will determine whether or not they will do their major food shopping in that store. It was found once again that meat plays a more important part than canned goods, produce, or any of the other items sold in the supermarket in most people's decisions to shop at the store. Meat is often the first item bought on the shopping trip and frequently serves as the basis for buying other foods necessary to the entire menu."

It was found that "respondents were sharply divided in their attitudes

(Continued on Page 44.)

# Stock Grazing In National Parks

HAVE you been confused about the grazing use of lands in the National Park System? We have; in fact, we didn't know there was any permitted grazing on these areas. That is incorrect.

The actual grazing use of lands in the National Park System totaled 110,922 animal unit months during the calendar year 1953. In national recreational areas there was a total of 8,221 aums of grazing.

A total of 19,556 sheep or goats grazed 37,943 aums during 1953. However, this grazing was confined solely to national monument lands. No sheep grazed in any national park.

While there were only 15,372 head of cattle permitted, they had a total of 68,501 aums of grazing and they grazed on national park, national monument and other types of lands in the National Park System.

"The grazing season for sheep is very short in practically all areas under which such grazing occurs," L. F. Cook, chief forester of the National Park Service, answered our inquiry on that point. "This is because it is limited by the availability of water in the arid Southwest. It is largely winter grazing dependent upon snow for watering the sheep. In a few instances the permit is an off-and-on permit or driveway permit only.

"There is no restriction concerning grazing by sheep within the national parks with the exception of Yellowstone Park. The Act creating this park prohibits any type of domestic livestock grazing. The fact that no grazing by sheep is shown in the national parks for the 1953 calendar year is just a coincidence. For example, in 1944—10 years ago—four national parks reported grazing use by sheep. In the 1953 summary only three of the four reported any type of grazing use; grazing having been discontinued in the fourth because such use was only a wartime measure. Grazing use by sheep in the three other parks previously reporting has either been discontinued by the permittees or the graziers no longer graze livestock in the parks."

Some 1,048 head of horses had 4,478 aums of grazing on National Park System lands. Also 5,541 pack and saddle stock had 209,008 grazing days (6,967 aums) in the National Park System in 1953.

Table I summarizes the grazing use

	No. of Permittees	Cattle Head	Cattle AUM	Horses Head	Horses AUM	Sheep or Goats Head	Goats AUM	Total AUM
Region One .....	313	2,451	16,085	59	457	-----	-----	16,492
Region Two .....	79	8,218	23,467	280	939	9,040	16,085	40,481
Region Three .....	38	4,098	26,835	709	3,082	9,266	19,358	49,275
Region Four .....	10	605	2,174	-----	-----	1,250	2,500	4,674
Grand Total								
National Park System .....	440 (1)	15,372	68,501	1,048	4,478	19,556	37,943	110,922
National Recreation Areas .....	62	1,378	7,282	66	476	327	463	8,221

(1) Indian permittees not included in total.

of the National Park System lands and national recreational areas during 1953.

Table II gives the figures on the grazing of sheep on national monument lands.

	Head	AUM
National Monument Areas		
Dinosaur (Utah-Colorado).....	9,040	16,085
Canyon de Chelly (Arizona).....	1,046 (1)	2,510 (1)
Grand Canyon (Arizona).....	4,220	11,386
Wupatki (Arizona).....	680 (1)	3,812 (1)
Zion (Utah) (2).....	3,320	2,150
Lava Beds (California).....	1,250	2,500
Total .....	19,556	37,943
National Recreational Area		
Lake Mead (Arizona-Nevada).....	327	463

(1) Permittees are Navajo Indians.

(2) There is also a Zion National Park.

Since 1872 when the Yellowstone National Park was "dedicated and set apart as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," there has been developed in the United States a system of 180 national parks, national monuments and other areas administered by the National Park Service. They have a total area of 24,408,383 acres.

The National Park Service was established as a bureau of the Department of Interior by an Act of Congress approved August 25, 1916. It was designed to coordinate the administration of the national parks and monuments. Under the Reorganization Act of 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt consolidated under the administration of the National Park Service all national parks and monuments, national military parks, national battlefield parks and sites, national memorials and the National Capital Parks as well as certain national cemeteries.

The national historic sites are administered under a cooperative agreement between the Department of the Army and the Department of the Interior.

On the national recreational areas the National Park Service assumes responsibility for recreational development and use but since they are on reservoir developments the primary jurisdiction is retained by the Bureau of Reclamation.

## SHEEP WINNERS NAMED AT GRAND NATIONAL

CHAMPIONSHIP awards in the sheep division of the 1954 Grand National Livestock Exposition held at the Cow Palace, San Francisco, from October 29 to November 7, fell as follows:

Corriedales: Champion ram, Wesley Wooden, Davis, California. Champion ewe, H. J. Anderson, Cotati, California.

Dorsets: Champion ram, James Beloni, Ferndale, California. Champion ewe, Averill Hansen, Junction City, Oregon.

Hampshires: Champion ram, Buckman & Vassar, Dixon, California. Champion ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon.

Rambouillets: Champion ram and ewe, Glenn Maddux, Bakersfield, California.

Romney: Champion ram and ewe, L. E. McCaleb, Monmouth, Oregon.

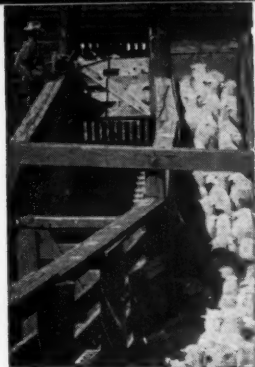
Shropshires: Champion ram and ewe, Gath Bros., Turner, Oregon.

Southdowns: Champion ram and ewe, Severa Wilford, Jr., Cotati, California.

Suffolks: Champion ram, Marian M. Coble, Winters, California. Champion ewe, Ervin E. Vassar, Dixon, California.

The grand champion award of the fat lamb section of the Grand National went to a Southdown wether shown by Severa Wilford, Jr. of Cotati, California. It was sold to a San Francisco butcher for \$1.60 a pound. This made the third consecutive time Wilford had won this award. A crossbred exhibited by William A. Stuckey of San Luis Obispo, California, was made reserve grand champion. Stuckey is a student of the California Polytechnic College. His lamb brought 32 cents a pound from Swift & Co. Harry Maddox of Bakersfield, California, showed the grand champion pen of wether lambs (Southdowns).

A truckload of lambs exhibited by Hartnell A & M School at Salinas, California received championship honors, and Donald Bauer received the top award for his carload of fat lambs.



## Report: NOVEMBER LAMB MARKET

# Fewer Feeders Held; Prices Hold Firm

**N**OVEMBER'S prices opened firm in the slaughter lamb market, moving slightly lower in the last three weeks of the month.

Limited offerings of choice and prime slaughter lambs were sold during the month. Main sales for this class of lamb were made at Omaha, Chicago and Ogden. A low of \$18.25 was paid at Ogden, with the high of \$22 paid at Chicago. Bulk of sales for choice and prime lambs were made from \$19.50 to \$21.

Good and choice slaughter lamb offerings were more numerous in November. Many markets offered only this class of lamb. Bulk of these sales were from \$18 to \$20, with a low of \$16.50 recorded at Fort Worth and a high of \$21.50 at Omaha.

New York dressed carcass prices also held fairly firm in November, with a slight drop being noted towards the end of the month. Choice and prime dressed carcasses sold from \$43 to \$46 the first week of the month and dropped to a \$42 to \$44 price range later.

Good and choice dressed carcasses dropped from an early \$40 to \$46 range to a \$38 to \$43 price range.

Slaughter ewe prices worked steadily upwards during the month—especially the good and choice offerings. A high of \$7.75 was reached in late November for good and choice slaughter ewes at Denver. The month's low was \$5, and the bulk of sales were between \$5 and \$6.50, slightly higher at Denver.

Cull and utility slaughter ewes sold mainly from \$4 to \$5.25, reaching a \$2.50 low at Ogden and a \$6.75 high at Denver late in the month.

Feeder lamb prices strengthened in November. Good and choice feeder offerings hit a high of \$19.25 at Denver and sold largely from \$16 to \$19.25. A \$14.50 low was noted at Fort Worth and Ogden.

The number of sheep and lambs fed for the spring market is expected to be somewhat smaller than a year earlier, according to the USDA Crop Reporting Board. Decreases in most States will more than offset the in-

creased feeding program in a few States.

Corn Belt States, with but few exceptions, are expected to feed fewer lambs. Some increase in western States—especially California and the Northwest—is expected. Feeding in Colorado's Arkansas Valley will be down sharply, while northern Colorado feeding will probably be larger than a year ago.

Very few lambs are on Texas and Oklahoma wheat pastures, where pasture prospects are very poor.

Although the 1954 lamb crop in the 11 Western States, South Dakota, and Texas, was four percent larger than in 1953, it was still 13 percent below average. All of these States, with the exception of Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington, raised more lambs this year than last.

A smaller number of lambs have been slaughtered but more of the late crop ewe lambs have been held for breeding, leaving about the same number available for feeding this year compared to last year.

## COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

### CALIFORNIA

Country trading on lambs carried a strong undertone in California during

November, although not too many offerings were available for immediate sale.

Trade interests report a large number of lambs on pasture and in the feedlot in the Imperial Valley of California; however, reports state that the supply included more than the usual number of ewe lambs, which are expected to move back to home ranges as spring replacements.

Midmonth sales of choice shorn slaughter lambs with mostly number one pelts in central California were at \$18. Later in the month, slaughter lamb prices held steady to 50 cents higher, with direct sales of slaughter lambs at from \$18 to \$18.50.

## INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

A comparatively large volume moved through some of the early November intermountain auctions. One sale in Idaho included over 11,000 head of fat lambs at from \$18.25 to \$19.25.

Some direct sales of largely choice pastured lambs were made in Utah and Idaho at mostly \$18 and \$19 early in the month with prices moving slightly lower toward month's end.

In sales of ranch and range lambs that were mostly 75-82 pound feeders, a price range of from \$16.50 to \$16.75 was reported. Some, mostly fat lambs, reached \$17.75.

In southern Idaho a load of good and choice 135-pound slaughter ewes brought \$7.

## TEXAS

Very few sales were made in Texas during the month. In third week selling, two loads of clipped feeder lambs moved in the Edwards Plateau area at \$15.

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1954	1953
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Ten Months .....	11,990,000	11,897,000
Week Ended..... Nov. 20		Nov. 14
Slaughter at Major Centers.....	233,843	236,086
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime.....	\$20.15	\$19.75
Good and Choice.....	18.80	18.62
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds.....	44.90	43.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds.....	43.60	40.25
Good, All Weights.....	40.70	37.50

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—October

	1954	1953
Cattle .....	1,616,000	1,782,000
Calves .....	738,000	776,000
Hogs .....	5,178,000	4,994,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,291,000	1,529,000



## WASHINGTON

Most lambs in the Yakima Valley area were moved to beet tops early in the month for about 30 days—then they were to be shorn and fed. Later, many Washington feedlots became muddy and lambs were being withdrawn and readied for shearing before going on feed.

A load or so of slaughter lambs off beet tops sold in Washington at \$18, three percent shrink, f.o.b. A deck of good and choice clipped lambs with number two pelts brought \$16.50, weighed after 200-mile haul, feeder delivering. Later, a band of feeders with a small fat end sold at \$18.30 with a top of \$19.40.

In fourth week sales a few loads of around 110-pound fed clipped lambs with number one pelts sold in Washington at \$17.50, four percent shrink. Some woolled beet top lambs brought \$18 in direct sales, with a three percent shrink, f.o.b.

## COLORADO

No feeder lamb sales of any consequence were reported in Colorado in November, the bulk of the crop having already been disposed of. Early in the month a couple of loads of 100-pound Idaho beet top lambs sold to Colorado packers at \$19, f.o.b. loading point.

## MONTANA

November action of country sales was slow in Montana. A load of mostly medium quality western Montana feeder lambs sold for \$15.25, f.o.b., and a deck of mixed Montana slaughter ewes were reported sold at \$2.75 f.o.b.

## NEW MEXICO

About 9,000 New Mexico lambs sold at \$17.50 for the fats and \$16.25 for the feeders during the month. Some of these went to Colorado packers.

## WYOMING

Wyoming continued dry, with sheep and cattle moving to irrigated pasture, where rates are up \$2 to \$3 over last year. Widespread well drilling is being done on ranches to secure stock water. Some stock water hauling is being done.

Fall contracting is virtually terminated, with final deliveries being made.

### BETTER RIDES FOR LIVESTOCK

"All steel but with a soft feel" is the phrase used to describe new steel livestock cars, the first of their kind in this country, put in service by a western railroad.

Made with smooth steel, the slats are coated with an insulating material to protect animals from frosty metal. Splintering and splitting of wood slats are eliminated, and the coating provides a soft feel lacking with cold, bare steel. Thus, livestock get better protection.

Another innovation being installed

in livestock cars is a new non-slip flooring which insulates and waterproofs the surface under the bedding.

A number of these new cars are already in service, and more are to be constructed.

—Railway Digest

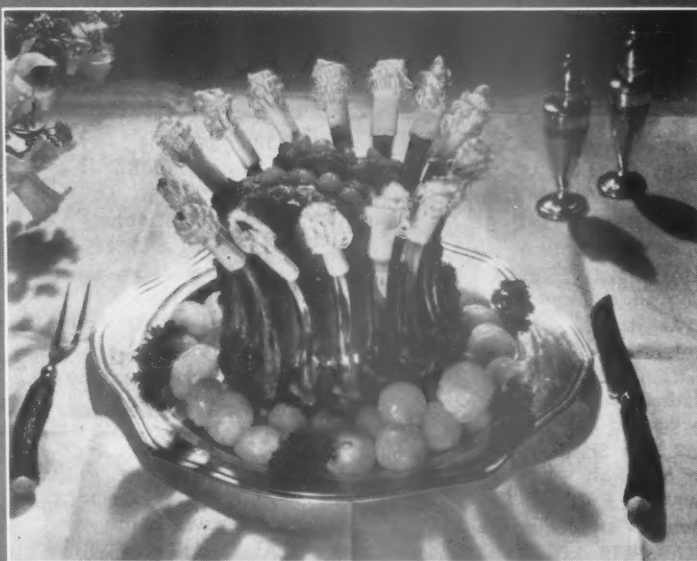
### AUREOMYCIN FEEDING COSTLY

Recent tests by the Wyoming Experiment Station show that the addition of

10 milligrams of aureomycin per pound of feed is uneconomical as an aid in increasing the rate and efficiency of gain in feeder lambs.

The antibiotic did increase the rate of gain and the dressing percentage, but the cost of the aureomycin more than offset the advantages. Wyoming researchers hope to find a new way to cut feed costs by using this antibiotic.

## LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



### Lamb Crown Roast to Grace the Christmas Table

Mulled Apple Juice  
Lamb Crown Roast  
Snowflake Potatoes  
Buttered Tiny Onions  
Asparagus Spears  
Jellied Cranberry-Nut Salad  
Parker House Rolls  
Butter or Margarine  
Plum Pudding  
Coffee      Milk

### CROWN ROAST OF LAMB

Crown of Lamb  
Salt  
Pepper  
Orange Stuffing  
2 slices bacon, if desired

Have crown of lamb prepared at the market. Place it right side up on a

rack in an open roasting pan. Season with salt and pepper. Fill the crown with Orange Stuffing. Arrange bacon slices on top of stuffing, if desired. Do not cover. Do not add water. Roast in a slow oven (300° F.) until meat is done. A lamb crown roast requires 30 to 35 minutes per pound for roasting.

### Orange Stuffing

3 cups dry bread crumbs  
1 tablespoon grated orange rind  
½ cup seedless raisins  
2 tablespoons sugar  
1 cup orange juice  
¼ cup melted butter or margarine  
¼ cup chopped mint, if desired

Combine bread crumbs, orange rind, raisins and sugar. Add remaining ingredients and mix lightly.

(Department of Home Economics, NATIONAL LIVE STOCK AND MEAT BOARD)

# Breeders DIRECTORY

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City, 1, Utah)

## COLUMBIAS

BRADFORD, MARK  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
DORNEY, C. W.  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
HANSON, MARK B.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
LIND & SONS, ELMER  
Vernal, Utah  
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.  
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1  
MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.  
Gillette, Wyoming  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
NORDAN, L. A.  
711 Ranch, Boerne, Texas  
PFISTER, JOSEPH  
Node, Wyoming  
ROBINSON, R. (BOB)  
767 East Sixth South  
Logan, Utah  
SHOWN, R. J. (BOB)  
Monte Vista, Colorado  
THOMAS, PETE  
Malad, Idaho  
YOUNG, CY  
St. Anthony, Idaho

## CROSSBREDS

CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana

## HAMPSHIRE

BROADMEAD FARMS  
Amity, Oregon  
ELKINGTON BROS.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JACOBS & SONS, CHAS. F.  
Box 19, Montrose, Colorado

MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
POOLES' MAGIC VALLEY  
HAMPSHIRE  
Rte. 3, Jerome, Idaho  
TEDMON LIVESTOCK  
Rte. 3, Ft. Collins, Colorado

## PANAMAS

HORN, JOSEPH  
Rupert, Idaho  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MEULEMAN & SONS, HARRY  
Rupert, Idaho, Rte. 1  
RICKS BROS.  
Rte. 1, Idaho Falls, Idaho

## RAMBOUILLETS

BAGLEY, VOYLE  
Aurora, Utah  
BEAL & SONS, GEORGE L.  
Ephraim, Utah  
BEAL, DR. JOHN H.  
Cedar City, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, F. R.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CHRISTENSEN & SONS, S. E.  
Ephraim, Utah  
CUNNINGHAM SHEEP CO.  
Pendleton, Oregon  
HANSEN, WYNN S.  
Collinston, Utah  
KELSTROM RANCH  
Freda, North Dakota  
J. K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM,  
Inc.  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah  
NIELSON SHEEP CO.  
Ephraim, Utah  
OLSEN, CLIFFORD  
Ephraim, Utah  
THE PAULY RANCH  
Deer Lodge, Montana  
PFISTER & SONS, THOS.  
Node, Wyoming

## ROMELDALES

FRANCKE, R. O.  
6719 Burnside Road  
Sebastapol, California  
SPENCER, A. T.  
Rte. 1, Box 12  
Wilton, Sacramento Co., Calif.

## SUFFOLKS

BECKER, M. W.  
Rupert, Idaho  
BURTON, T. B.  
Cambridge, Idaho  
CURRY, S. E.  
Plainview, Texas  
FOX, FLOYD T.  
Silverton, Oregon  
FULLMER BROS.  
Star Route, Menan, Idaho  
GRENVILLE, ARTHUR C. B.  
Morrin, Alta., Canada  
HALL, WILLIAM C.  
Falkland, B. C., Canada  
HUBBARD, WALTER P.  
Junction City, Oregon  
JENKINS, ALLAN  
Newton, Utah  
LAIDLAW, FRED M.  
Muldoon, Idaho  
MAYFIELD, CHAS. W.  
Riverdale Farms, Sherman, Ill.  
MOON, MYRTHE N.  
Springville, Utah  
OLSEN BROS.  
Spanish Fork, Utah  
PEMBROOK, RALPH  
Big Lake, Texas  
VASSAR, ERVIN E.  
Dixon, California  
WANKIER, FARRELL T.  
Levan, Utah  
WARRICK & SON, ROY B.  
Oskaloosa, Iowa

## TARGHEES

HUGHES LIVESTOCK CO., INC.  
Stanford, Montana  
MT. HAGGIN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Anaconda, Montana  
SIEBEN LIVESTOCK CO.  
Helena, Montana

# this month's Quiz

There seems to be an increase in the number of both aged and young ewes being bred in this area. This is speaking from the viewpoint of a farm flock owner.

Farm flock owners in this area have been given a new incentive with the forming of the Yakima Valley Sheep Association. This association started its second fiscal year on November 1.

—Kenneth L. Johnson  
Outlook, Washington

There has been a greater demand for old ewes this fall throughout the State than we have had in the past. This, I feel, shows that there is a trend toward a larger sheep population in the State.

In this immediate area, however, there is little change as no new flocks are being started, and the older flocks have been running up to the limit of range capacity.

—Francis E. Murphy  
Hermosa, South Dakota

We must have more and well-qualified herders in our country before we can increase sheep numbers. Sheep are still declining in our part of the State.

Our State and national officers and leaders of our industry are to be commended for the excellent job they have been doing, both in Washington and at State meetings everywhere.

I believe the advertising that both wool and lamb have been receiving will do us a world of good.

—Frank O'Connell  
Helena, Montana

The present drought in Platte County, Wyoming, has caused the sheep population to decrease. The Diamond Ranch at Chugwater has sold all of their sheep. Normally they run from eight to 10 thousand sheep.

I have cut my herd down. I believe everyone has cut his herd because of the drought.

—Percy Laycock  
Wheatland, Wyoming

There hasn't been much change in ewe flock numbers in this area. Most ranchers are on a wait-and-see basis. They are skeptical of the effectiveness of the wool program. Many feel they have lost their bargaining power and will now have to rely more on Government supports.

There has been some scramble for old ewes by outsiders not familiar with wool problems. They seem to feel that all wool growers are now guaranteed above parity price for their wool; however, this is not strong enough to induce them to buy young ewes. They seem to be buying on a one-year trial basis.

—James Oliver  
Albion, Montana

Most operators in this area have suffered financial loss in the past two years, and I've been unable to find anyone who has increased the size of his flock. In fact, it seems that there is more uncertainty in the sheep business now, than for some time past.

Most herders are on the old side, and owners just seem to be trying to hold on in hopes that something favorable might happen. It is very discouraging at best.

The Forest Service people seem to desire less use of the forests, and they are discouraging any increase. Bear are our worst predators. Our losses to them run quite high.

We need to do something to get a larger share of the consumer's dollar into the hands of the producers of lamb and wool.

—W. H. Elkington  
Idaho Falls, Idaho

The drought situation here made any increase impossible. Most breeders cut sheep numbers.

—Lembcke and Hermberg  
by Otto Lembcke  
Medicine Bow, Wyoming

I have not heard of anyone in this area trying to increase sheep numbers.

—Sam Garrett  
Richland, Oregon

A local order buyer here covered the situation this past fall when he stated: "Every ewe in the State is for sale." He said all he needed for business was some buyers.

I would judge that the sheep population of this State will show a decline again this year. This decline is likely to continue until sheepmen decide to really promote the sale of their own products to the buying public.

—D. F. Lange  
Palouse, Washington

"Has there been any move in the direction of a larger sheep population in your area recently, either by the breeding of more ewes or by the retention of more ewe lambs for replacement purposes, or for enlarging ewe flocks?"

It seems like everyone around this area is trying to enlarge their sheep numbers. Some are buying old ewes; some are keeping their ewe lambs; and others are taking sheep to run on shares. I haven't heard of any yearlings changing hands. The bankers say you can buy them for \$20, but no one wants to sell them.

—Alex N. Ogelvie  
Sand Springs, Montana

I don't think there has been any move to increase the sheep population in this area. Most of the lambs are blackfaces, and yearling ewes are hard to find.

—James G. Holman  
Montrose, Colorado

I think the sheep population in this area is less than it was a year ago, and young ewes are hard to find.

—Emery Holman  
Montrose, Colorado

There are, perhaps, a few more ewe lambs saved in this area this year than last. Actually, Washington is growing so fast, that the only real increase in sheep population is on the farms. More land is taken up every year by recreationists, the military, the State Game Department, and irrigation developments.

We are bringing the farm flock sheepmen into the Washington Wool Growers Association. They are excellent members. They are pooling their wool and lambs and are receiving the same prices as we range sheepmen are.

I think this State will eventually raise more sheep than it ever has before, but they will be largely farm flock sheep.

—Phil Kern  
Ellensburg, Washington

There has been some increase in small bands of sheep in this area.

—Rudie Mick  
St. Onge, South Dakota

Outside of 304 range operations, this area now runs almost all farm flocks on irrigated pastures.

I don't believe there is any increase in sheep numbers on the range, though there may be some increase in farm flocks. I don't believe, however, that this is brought about by the National Wool Act of 1954.

—Jake Kooy  
Ellensburg, Washington



# The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL...FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



NWGA Photo

## OREGON WINNERS

"Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest winners in Oregon are Elizabeth Barbee, right, Portland, junior division winner, and Nancy Goodrich from Prineville. They were chosen at Oregon's convention.

## Contest Winners Named in Oregon

The Oregon Wool Growers and the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary met in the Umpqua Hotel at Roseburg on November 11-13.

The Ladies' Auxiliary were guests of the Douglas County Livestock Association Auxiliary, with Mrs. George Dimmick, chairman, presiding. Mrs. Maude Schroeder, State president, was introduced and presented other State officers, as follows: Mrs. Alvin Hartley, Silverton, vice president; Mrs. Olive Wellman, Baker, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Mac Hoke, Pendleton, Mrs. Floyd T. Fox, Silverton, and Mrs. Art Boyd, Baker, executive committee members.

Mrs. Winnifred Gillen, State 4-H leader, reported on the auxiliary awards given to 4-H contestants as part of their lamb and wool promotion work. Mrs. Gillen praised the work of the auxiliary in this promotion. The group went on record as favoring continuation of the project.

Mrs. Alvin Hartley, sewing director,

gave a report on the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest. The finals were held in October at the Meier and Frank Store, Portland. Sixty-five girls participated in the competition, with Miss Nancy Goodrich, Prineville, and Miss Elizabeth Barbee, Portland, winning top places in the senior and junior divisions, respectively. These contestants will compete in the national contest in Salt Lake City. Mrs. Mac Hoke, Pendleton, was master of ceremonies and Miss Lillian Rudy, style coordinator of Meier and Franks, was the commentator. The ladies of the Portland Wool Trade with Mrs. James Coon, chairman, were hosts to the girls and their families and the ladies of the Oregon Wool Growers Auxiliary at a tea in the Green Room of the Imperial Hotel after the style show.

The convention closed Saturday with the presentation of the two contestants, Miss Goodrich and Miss Barbee, to the general assembly, by Mrs. Hartley.

## NEVADA'S ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

Members of the Nevada Wool Growers Association ended their annual convention with a dinner at the Santa Fe Hotel, and all agreed that it was the most successful meeting in the history

of the organization.

One of the highlights of the day was a noon luncheon in the Mapes Sky Room, at which the auxiliary announced the winners of the annual "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest.

Winning expense-paid trips to Salt Lake City where they will compete in the national contest were Raema Hibbard of Ruth, who topped the junior division, and Janet Olsen of Sparks, winner of the senior division.

At Salt Lake City the two girls will compete with the winners from other wool growing States for a vacation trip to Europe.

Approximately 175 persons attended the Sky Room luncheon, and more than 100 of this number were wool growers and their wives from communities throughout the State.

Officers presiding were Mrs. Jesse Goiochea, president; Mrs. Chandler Church, vice president; Mrs. Bert Robison, second vice president; Mrs. Paul Etcheverry, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Pete Elia, historian. Wool contest directors included: Mrs. John E. Humphrey, State; Mrs. Daniel Clark, east district; Mrs. Van Welch, northern; Miss Hazel Zimmerman, southern; Mrs. March Landa, western. The contest was judged by Mrs. L. E. Dunn, Kansas State College and Mrs. Chas. Karstens of Reno, Nevada.



Sierra Press Bureau Photo

Wool sewing contestants in Nevada know that there is a great deal of truth on the sign they are standing by. Truly, "Nothing Measures up to Wool."

The National Wool Grower



NWGA Photo

#### SOUTH DAKOTA CONTESTANTS

"Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest entrants in South Dakota are pictured above. The two women on the right acted as counselors for the girls.



Idaho winners in the "Make It Yourself—With Wool" contest are Jo Ann Langdon, Buhl, left, junior winner, and Patricia Jeppson, Buhl, senior winner. Del Scott, manager of the Pocatello, Idaho, Woolworth store presents the winners with National Convention expense money.



Montana's sewing contest winners (center) are, left, Mrs. Beverly Young of Missoula, winner in the senior division, and Phyllis Brown of Custer. M. L. Brazier, manager of the F. W. Woolworth Company in Helena is shown with the girls.

Winners in the California sewing contest are shown receiving their checks for expenses to the National Convention from G. M. Maddox, personnel director of the F. W. Woolworth Company in San Francisco. Marilyn Hunter of Oakland, center, is the junior winner, and Florence Wilson, San Francisco, is the winner in the senior division.

In Washington, (bottom) M. R. Hammond, Woolworth Manager, Yakima, presents expense money to winners—Mary Sharon Morgan, Spokane, senior winner, and Joyce Ellen Seekins, Vancouver, junior winner.



# AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range County gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about weather and range conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending November 15, 1954

## ARIZONA

Temperatures averaged above normal. A few light showers in central and northern mountains on 11th and 12th. Cotton harvest in full swing, 55 percent completed; some winds in Yuma Valley hampered defoliation on 11th. Ranges and pastures good, but need rains. Livestock good to excellent.

### Glendale, Maricopa County November 18, 1954

Many of the men brought over to this country to herd sheep have quit herding and have gone to California to take milking jobs. All the sheep operators in this section are very disturbed about this. We have been getting a few more herders in here now from Spain, but we need more.

The winter range is in fair shape. Most Arizona sheep are on alfalfa pasture, and they are doing quite well. The warm weather we've had keeps the alfalfa growing. It costs us about four and one-half cents a day to run ewes on alfalfa pasture, while lambs cost three cents a day. Baled hay is now selling for \$30 a ton.

We are carrying over about five percent fewer ewe lambs and bred ewes this year than last. Breeding season here is in June, and lambing is now almost over.

How to operate to meet expenses and how to prevent so much death loss are our big problems.

—Pete Espil

## CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged below normal in Sacramento Valley, above normal in San Joaquin Valley, and generally near normal elsewhere. Heavy precipitation on north coast, in Sacramento Valley, and on parts of south coast; light to moderate in San Joaquin Valley and some other areas of south. In some areas rains stopped farming activities, but they were beneficial everywhere to pastures and ranges.

## COLORADO

Temperatures much above normal. Precipitation near seasonal, limited to northwest; east and south very dry. Winter grains, ranges and pastures poor to fair in south, fair to good in north and higher elevations. Some fall plowing. Livestock generally good, with heavy movement to market. Surface and subsoil moisture deficient.

### Carbondale, Garfield County November 17, 1954

It is nearly impossible for us to get spring and summer ranges for our sheep now. The Forest Service is catering to tourists and private parties pasturing cattle almost exclusively. The only pasture left for us is our own little ant hill. Many men are getting out of the sheep business.

There is practically no winter range in this locality. The dry, windy weather we've had for the past few weeks has made it exceedingly poor. Sheep flocks are in good condition, though.

During the winter we feed pellets at a cost to us of \$82.50 per ton. Hay is selling for \$20 per ton in the stack and \$25 per ton baled.

Breeding season for shed lambing started on October 15. Other breeding begins on December 1.

The herder situation is pretty tight, as usual.

We are carrying over about the same number ewe lambs this winter as we did last. There is no change in the size of our breeding band.

—Virgil C. Holcomb

### Montrose, Montrose County November 17, 1954

Overhead expenses and the continuing drought are our main problems at present. A few storms in the past little while have helped a lot, for feed has been very dry. The winter range is in good shape in some spots and not so good in others.

We will feed corn this winter at a cost of \$3.75 per hundred. Flocks are in quite good shape now. We haven't started supplemental feeding as yet. Hay is selling for \$20 a ton in the stack and \$25 per ton baled.

Breeding season begins here on December 15.

Some whitefaced yearling ewes recently sold at \$24 per head.

—Emery Holman

### Montrose, Montrose County November 16, 1954

Forage conditions on the winter range in the Montrose area are far below normal. We've had a little rain in the past few weeks which will help some. I believe the drought has hurt us more than anything. We need more moisture. Sheep flocks are still in good condition.

We have done no supplemental feeding as yet. We'll feed cottonseed pellets at a cost of \$80 per ton this winter. Baled hay is now selling at \$25 per ton and loose hay at \$20 per ton.

Breeding season here started November 15.

We are feeding about 500 lambs this winter. There are about the same number of ewes in our flock this year as last.

Some crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes recently sold for \$24 a head.

The herder problem has eased up some now, but the labor situation is always bad at lambing time.

—James G. Holman

## IDAHO

Temperatures averaged much above normal. Early part of week fair, with warm afternoons and cold nights. Rains began Wednesday in north spreading over State Thursday and Friday; totals ranged from 0.05 inch in south-central to about 0.50 inch in southwest and north. Some snow fell above 6,000-foot elevation. Maximum temperatures generally near 50 degrees Saturday, minimum mostly above freezing.

### Idaho Falls, Bonneville County November 17, 1954

Low lamb prices and high overhead costs have hampered us here for quite some time. We seem to be discriminated against by packers. Lambs sold the same day and sorted by the same man bring from \$1 to \$1.50 more when sold through the ring. In fact, packers refuse to pay within \$1 to \$1.50 of the market price for the day in the country or off the range.

Conditions on the winter range are fair—about 70 percent of normal. We have had some moisture with mostly cool weather in the past few weeks.



Sheep flocks are in good shape in this area, but many flocks are getting old.

Our sheep now are on wheat stubble pasture. Later we will feed pellets. Alfalfa hay is now selling from \$15 to \$18 per ton in the stack and from \$18 to \$22 baled.

Most of our lambs were sold fat off the range or pasture on beets and alfalfa. We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs as usual—"very few."

Breeding season here is in August and September.

Crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes recently sold here at \$18 to \$21.

—X

#### **Ririe, Jefferson County** November 11, 1954

Forage on the winter range is in poor condition. We are very much in need of snow at present, as we have not had enough moisture.

Alfalfa hay, in the bale, is selling for around \$20 per ton. As yet we have done no supplemental feeding. When we do, we will use pellets.

We didn't keep any ewe lambs last year; however, we'll have about the same number of bred ewes this year as last. Breeding season here is in October.

We are feeding 275 ewe lambs this winter. The herder situation is fair.

—Collins Blakely

#### **Weiser, Washington County** November 12, 1954

There are about 10 per cent more ewe lambs being carried over this winter than last. The same is true with the number of bred ewes.

We have had dry weather here for the past while. It has made feed conditions rather poor. As yet we have done no supplemental feeding. The going price for alfalfa hay is \$18 per ton loose and \$20 per ton baled.

Breeding season here is in September and November.

Labor is one of our biggest problems at present.

—Ted Blessenger

#### **MONTANA**

Unseasonably warm. A few scattered, light showers in northwest and southwest; no appreciable precipitation elsewhere. Mild weather favorable for farm maintenance work and late tillage. Cattle good; ranges providing plenty of feed, except some supplemental feeding locally.

#### **Albion, Carter County** November 16, 1954

Our main problem is excessive operating costs. Sheepmen's problems just aren't given realistic consideration by Washington. If Washington officials thought one-half as much of the do-

mestic wool industry as England thinks of the Australian wool industry, we would have no problems.

Recent moisture in this area has put the winter ranges in good condition. We haven't had to start supplemental feeding as yet. We feed shelled corn as a supplemental winter feed. This costs us over \$60 a ton.

Breeding season here is around December 1st to 5th.

Some crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes sold recently from \$19 to \$20 a head.

We have no herders here, and we have to depend entirely on fences.

—James Oliver

#### **Geyser, Judith Basin County** November 13, 1954

I would like to get an honest grading on our wool and a decent price for what we have.

Two snowstorms in the past month have left forage on the winter range in good condition. The ground moisture at present is the best we've had in years; however, the storms have affected lambs and calves to some extent. Sheep flocks on the whole, though, are in very good shape.

During the winter we feed oats and barley at a cost of one cent per head per day. Baled hay is running \$20 per ton at present.

Fewer ewe lambs have been kept and fewer ewes bred this year than last. We are feeding about 40 light lambs this year.

The herder situation is very poor. Nearly everyone is fencing.

—Art Olson

#### **Helena, Lewis and Clark County** November 15, 1954

There is a serious lack of good herders here at present. Our "good old" herders are gone. Either time has taken them, or they are crippled up. Young Americans are not interested in herding sheep. This is the main problem we must solve in our part of the country.

We saved about the same number of ewe lambs this year as last. There haven't been quite as many ewes bred this year. The breeding season in this section starts in November.

Grass is good on the winter range, but there is a shortage of water. We need rain or snow. Sheep flocks are in good condition now.

We will supplement our feed this winter with corn and beet pellets. This will cost \$65 per ton. Baled hay is selling for \$23 per ton, and in the stack it is selling for \$18 per ton.

We are feeding one band of ewe lambs this winter.

—Frank O'Connell

#### **Jordan, Garfield County** November 15, 1954

This winter I will feed barley at a cost of \$2 per hundredweight. Alfalfa hay is \$15 per ton loose and \$20 per ton baled.

Normal weather has left our ranges in good condition. We began supplemental feeding on the first of November.

There will be a slight increase in the number of bred ewes in our flock this winter. We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs. I will put the bucks in on November 27.

There have been very few wool transactions here since July. We consigned our wool with a 55-cent advance payment.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold for \$19, while some whitefaced crossbreds brought \$20 to \$22.

I have my place fenced so I don't have any herder problem.

I have never seen the grass any better in this area, and the coyotes haven't bothered us for about eight years.

—Clell M. O'Conner

#### **Sand Springs, Garfield County** November 13, 1954

Forage on the winter range is in great shape, with plenty of water in most of the dams. Sheep flocks are in extra good condition here. Some people are

### **EAR TAGS**

Identify and protect your livestock. Write today for a "SALASCO" price list.



### **Salt Lake Stamp**

Company  
Dept. N W G  
41½ W. 3rd So., Salt Lake City, Utah

### **CORRIEDALES**

THE DUAL-PURPOSE PROFITABLE BREED



Corriedales produce top quality mutton and wool in maximum quantities at minimum cost. They are naturally hornless and produce wool free of black fiber.

START THE YEAR RIGHT. INVEST IN CORRIEDALES.

For literature and list of breeders in your area, write:

### **American Corriedale Association, Inc.**

Rollo E. Singleton, Secretary  
108 Parkhill Avenue  
Columbia, Missouri

afraid that yearling ewes are too fat to breed well.

Except for a late October wet storm, we have had fine weather for the past few weeks.

During the winter I feed barley in troughs. This costs \$2 per hundred. Baled hay is selling from \$15 to \$20 per ton.

We have held for replacement 50 percent more ewe lambs this year than last. And there'll be one-third more bred ewes this year.

We turn the bucks in on December 1.

The herder situation is fair. I just turn my sheep loose in the hills. I would like to own two or three hundred more sheep at the present time.

There have been a few coyotes around here, but there's been no damage that I know of.

—Alex N. Ogelvie

## MINNESOTA

**Minneapolis, Hennepin County**  
November 15, 1954

It is still hard to get good herders in this area.

Sheepmen are carrying over about 12 percent more ewe lambs than last year. The number of bred ewes is about four percent above last year's. Breeding season is in November in most areas.

Sheep flocks are in above average condition in this section.

Supplemental feeding has begun, with many people feeding corn or soybean pellets. Hay is selling at \$20 loose and \$25 per ton baled.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes were sold recently at about \$20 per head, and whitefaced crossbreds at \$22.

—X



## THE HAMPSHIRE

**Sure I'm In Demand . . .  
I Produce More Pounds of  
Lamb Per Ewe.**

Breeder's List and Information of  
**AMERICAN HAMPSHIRE SHEEP ASSOCIATION**  
72-W Woodland Ave. — Detroit 2, Michigan

## STANCO SALT

**PLAIN — IODIZED — MINERALIZED**  
STANSBURY SALT COMPANY, INC.  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

## NEVADA

Light rain in south on 11th extended to north on 12th; amounts moderate in some areas; 0.03 inch in Carson on 12th was first in 151 days. Ranges which were in very poor condition will be benefited. Cattle and sheep in poorest condition since 1926.

## NEW MEXICO

Moderately warm week. Light rain in extreme southeast and light rain or snow in northern mountains and northwest Saturday, otherwise fair. Cotton picking continues uninterrupted. Winter grains generally in good condition and furnishing considerable pasture, but moisture needed in principal areas. Grain sorghum harvest, mostly completed, with light yields. Ranges generally short in northeast, but fair to good elsewhere. Livestock good; some supplemental feeding in drier areas.

**Duran, Torrance County**  
November 12, 1954

Work done by the National Wool Growers Association is excellent. I am sure that sheepmen here appreciate Floyd Lee, our State president, and all our other officers. We appreciate the fine cooperation given us here in New Mexico by the wool association.

High cost for all of our labor and supplies compared with our decreased income is our main problem at present.

The winter range is in good condition in some sections and very poor in other parts. It has been warm here and feed is drying up. Sheep flocks are still in good shape.

Baled alfalfa hay is bringing \$35 per ton. During the winter we feed 40 percent cottonseed pellets (\$81 per ton) and 22 percent El Ranch feed (\$73 per ton.)

We are carrying over from 25 to 50 percent fewer ewe lambs this winter than last. Breeding season in this area starts around the first of December.

We have wolf-proof pastures, and don't use herders.

Some recent sales of fine-wool yearling ewes were from \$16 to \$16.50.

—Alex Hindi and Son

**Los Lunas, Valencia County**  
November 17, 1954

Forage on the winter range is poor due to the drought. Sheep flocks, however, are still in good condition.

In the winter we feed cottonseed pellets. This costs us \$75 per ton. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$30 per ton baled.

We are carrying over fewer ewe lambs this year than last.

Breeding season here is from November 15 to December 20.

The herder situation is quite bad.

—F. D. Huning Co.

## OREGON

General rains much of period. Temperatures averaged much above normal. Fall-planted grains and grasses doing very well; rains halted all seedbed preparation in northwest. Pastures and ranges furnishing adequate feed in most areas. Livestock good.

**Ontario, Malheur County**  
November 12, 1954

Herders are very scarce at present in this section. This lack of good hired help is our most vexing problem.

It has been very dry here for the past few weeks. Forage on the winter range is in poor condition. Hay is presently selling for \$22 per ton, baled.

During the winter we feed Purina checkers at a cost of \$85 per ton.

We have about the same number of ewe lambs and bred ewes this winter as we had last. Breeding begins in November in this area.

—X

**Richland, Baker County**  
November 16, 1954

Range conditions here are about normal for this time of year. It has been quite dry during the past few weeks. Sheep flocks are in good shape.

We supplement in the winter with an 18 percent sheep cube at a cost of \$68 per ton. Loose alfalfa hay is selling for \$18 per ton and baled hay is selling at \$21.75.

There is very little transient help at present.

Breeding season here is in October. I am wondering what to use for worms that phenothiazine won't destroy.

—Sam Garrett

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Dry. Temperatures averaged much above normal, reaching into 70's on one to three days. Corn picking and soybean harvesting progressed rapidly and near completion. Winter wheat and rye good. Livestock good; considerable marketing.

**Camp Crook, Harding County**  
November 13, 1954

Lambing begins here the last part of March. We are carrying over about 25 more ewe lambs this winter than last.

Windy weather has dried out the winter range here. Our sheep flocks are in pretty good shape. As yet, we've done no supplemental feeding. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$10 to \$12 per ton in the stack. We will feed corn fodder with corn as a supplemental feed. We raise this feed for our own use.

The short pastures are our main problem at present.

—Iva B. O'Dell

**Hermosa, Custer County**  
November 16, 1954

There has been quite a bit of trouble with coyotes on the summer ranges, both two and four-legged coyotes. We have also had some difficulty in getting good herders.

Forage on the winter range is shorter than last year, but its quality is much better; however, dry weather is beginning to make the range very dusty. Sheep flocks in this section are in good shape.

We supplement our feed during the winter (haven't started yet) with 22 percent Victor cake. This costs us \$86 per ton. Alfalfa hay is \$18 per ton loose and \$25 baled.

We are keeping about the same number of ewe lambs in our flock this year as last. We will have about the same number of bred ewes this year. Breeding season is from November 1 to December 31 in this section.

The only lambs we are feeding this year are our replacement ewe lambs.

—Paul C. Murphy and Son

**St. Onge, Lawrence County**  
November 17, 1954

We had one good snow that softened the grass up quite a bit. Sheep flocks are in good condition.

When we start supplementing we will feed soybean cake at a cost of \$80 per ton. Hay is now selling at \$15 a ton loose and \$20 baled.

There is some increase in the number of ewe lambs we are carrying over this year. There will also be a slight increase in the number of bred ewes. Breeding season here started November 5.

Sheep here are mostly under fence, and herders aren't much of a problem to us anymore.

In recent sales, crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes sold for \$20 a head.

—Rudie Mick

**TEXAS**

Moderate to heavy local rains in north-central and northeast, scattered showers in south, but little or no rain elsewhere. Temperatures near normal for mid-November. Irrigated wheat in northwest made excellent progress, but all dryland wheat in northwest struggling to survive. Cotton harvest in trans-Pecos and northwest uninterrupted. Additional grazing from small grains in east and south, but wheat grazing in northwest confined to irrigated acreage. Marketing cattle and calves heavy.

**San Angelo, Tom Green County**  
November 13, 1954

Light transactions of fall wool have been made in this area from 50 to 59 cents. Some fine woolled yearling ewes sold at \$15.50 recently.

Nothing is growing in this country.

The winter range is in very poor condition. It has been clear and cool here for the past few weeks. We have had only one storm, and we're ready to start our supplemental feeding program.

Baled hay is selling from \$45 to \$50 per ton. We feed corn with government aid at a cost of from \$55 to \$58 per ton.

There are fewer ewe lambs being carried over this winter than last, and there will be about 10 percent fewer ewes bred this season than last. Breeding season is in November.

We are feeding some lambs this winter.

All stock in this area graze under net fences, and the herder situation doesn't bother us.

—Tom Holiman

**Sterling City, Sterling County**  
November 14, 1954

All we need in this area to cure the ailing sheep business is moisture. We are going into our fourth year of sub-normal rainfall. There is plenty of stock water in our country, but the ranges are dry and short of grass. We have had mild and clear weather for the past few weeks.

All sheep are in good shape, as everyone is stocked light. Some supplemental feeding, especially with cattle, has begun. Most people here feed a 20 percent grain cube at a cost of \$69 to \$72 per ton. Baled hay is selling from \$40 to \$45 per ton. A lot of people will start feeding ewes by December 1 unless it rains to make winter weeds.

We are holding over more ewe lambs this winter than we did last. There are about the same number of bred ewes. Breeding season is from September to November 1.

Some wool here has gone under the Government loan program.

All our country is net-wire fenced, and there are no coyotes or varmints, other than the eagles coming in from Mexico. We hire a pilot and an airplane to kill the eagles.

We are in the drought relief area here, and we get from \$12 to \$15 a ton relief from the Government on the grain that goes into the cubes we get. All hay comes in here from the Pecos Valley.

There are a few people here breeding Suffolk bucks to Rambouillet ewes for early lambs. They then sell the lambs in June or July. None are kept in the fall, since this is a fine wool country.

—T. H. Humble

**UTAH**

General precipitation throughout State on 12th helped ranges and dryland wheat. Livestock conditions slightly below average for time of year; supplemental feeding will be necessary this winter; feed supplies adequate in most areas. Most harvesting completed.

**Manti, Sanpete County**  
November 12, 1954

The cut in numbers on our Taylor grazing permit has forced us to carry over fewer ewe lambs this winter than last; however, about the same number of ewes will be bred in our flock this year. Breeding season begins December 12 here.

We are feeding some lambs this winter. The winter range is in poor to average condition. It has been awfully dry here, and sheep are very thin for this time of year.

Alfalfa hay is selling for \$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled. We will feed cottonseed supplement during the winter, but haven't started yet. This will cost \$80 per ton.

The herder situation is very bad. Couple this with the cut in grazing permit numbers and you have our two biggest problems.

—Jack Madsen

**Vernal, Uintah County**  
November 12, 1954

The labor situation in this section is a great problem. It seems that men don't have to work any more. Last spring at lambing time the only help we could get came at 8 a.m. and quit at 5 p.m. This was shed and pasture lambing, not range. This type of labor just doesn't suffice at lambing time.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold at \$22 per head in Craig, Colorado.

Breeding season in this section starts November 5, and lambing starts about April 1. There are the same number of ewe lambs and bred ewes in our flock this winter as last.

It has been warm and we've had plenty of sunshine here in the past few weeks. Feed conditions are in fairly good shape at present, as are sheep flocks.

We will supplement our feed this winter with corn. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled.

—Thomas McKeachnie

**WASHINGTON**

Cloudy and rainy all week over entire State. Winter wheat and pastures in good condition. Ample moisture in all areas.

**Adrian, Grant County**  
November 11, 1954

My ewes are in good shape and seem to be bred out. We started bucking on September 16.

Feed on the winter ranges is in good shape, even though it has been dry here for the past few weeks. We have about the same number of ewe lambs this year as we had last. There are a few more bred ewes.



Alfalfa hay is selling from \$22 to \$24 per ton baled.

Labor seems a little easier to get.

—Joe W. Hodgen

**Ellensburg, Kittitas County**  
November 19, 1954

Forage on the winter range above 3,000 elevation is excellent. Recent heavy rains are also bringing green grass at lower elevations.

Sheep came off from the fall pastures in excellent shape.

About six weeks before lambing we will start feeding pea pellets. This costs us \$50 per ton. Alfalfa hay is now selling at \$20 to \$24 per ton loose and from \$26 to \$30 baled and stacked.

We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs this winter as last. Perhaps we have a few more. Breeding season here is from September 27 to November 18.

Some crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes sold last fall at \$25 per head.

The herder situation isn't getting any better here, and high operating costs with low incomes makes a definite problem.

—Phil Kern

**Ellensburg, Kittitas County**  
November 17, 1954

My operation is all on the farm, and I haven't really any problems. I haven't operated on the range since 1937, so it is hard for me to give you a true report on range conditions.

It was quite dry here a while back, but we've received quite a bit of moisture in the past few weeks. Sheep flocks are in good condition.

Alfalfa hay is selling for \$22 per ton loose and \$28 baled. During the winter we will supplement with oats. This will cost us \$57 per ton.

Breeding season here is in October. About the same number of ewes were bred as last year. We have kept about the same number of ewe lambs for replacements as in 1953.

—Jake Kooy

**Outlook, Yakima County**  
November 12, 1954

My sheep are raised on irrigated pasture. From all appearances they seem to be in excellent shape. Rain in the past few weeks has made the pasture wet and there's been lots of dew. We have started supplemental feeding here because of the rain.

We are feeding molasses dried beet pulp pellets and ground whole corn on the cob, along with some cull spuds, cull rutabagas (chopped) and a small

amount of hay. Last year this cost me \$42 per ton. This year I think it'll cost \$37 per ton. I raise my own corn. Hay is selling for \$20 per ton in the stack and \$25 baled.

The number of ewes bred on my place this year is four times greater than last year. We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs. Breeding season here is in September.

Some recent sales of aged crossbred whitefaced ewes were at \$10 to \$12.50.

—Kenneth L. Johnson

**Palouse, Whitman County**  
November 12, 1954

Our most vexing problem at present is the low price of lambs compared with the high prices we have to pay for supplies and labor.

We are carrying over about one-half the ewe lambs this winter that we carried over last year, and there are about 25 percent fewer bred ewes in our herd this year. Lambing will start here near February 25.

We had at least an average growth of dry feed on the range before fall rains began. Warm weather, combined with moisture in the past few weeks, has started green grass growing.

We have pellets made for winter feeding. These are made of oats, barley, wheat, peas and a protein concentrate. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$24 per ton baled and \$20 per ton in the stack.

—D. F. Lange

**WYOMING**

Temperatures above normal in all sections. Precipitation below normal in all sections, with a few scattered falls. Livestock movement slowing rapidly. Winter wheat promising.

**Gillette, Campbell County**  
November 1, 1954

Recently a great deal of argument has appeared before the public in reference to the advisability of sheep growers returning to fine wool sheep.

While it is true that fine wool brings more per pound clean content yet it is not true that it brings more per fleece. I have been studying the literature put out by the wool department of our agricultural college. In this report, the weight of the grease fleece is broken down into the percent of shrinkage, the number of pounds shrunk, the number of pounds clean content, the value per pound and the value per fleece. In almost every instance the value per fleece of the three-eighths and one-quarter blood staple is from several cents to several dollars more than fine staple. Are we more interested in what we receive per pound or per fleece?

Ernest White, (Kalispell, Montana) a sheep raiser with over half a century's experience says: "I have raised both kinds through the years and found that the coarser wool fleeces averaged \$2 per fleece more than fine."

I sometimes wonder why we call ourselves wool growers when it is the lamb not the wool which is the most profitable end of our business. Approximately two-thirds of our income is from lamb.

I believe all sheepmen will admit that the coarser wooled ewes are better rustlers, better mothers, and better lamb producers. They produce more pounds of lamb and the lambs sell better on the market.

This year, in the much publicized drought area of Campbell County, Wyoming, my May lambs, strictly range grown, from three-eighths and quarter blood ewes averaged 78 pounds at shipping time in early September.

The Taylor Sheep Company, one of Wyoming's largest operators, who have been in the business over 50 years says: "Until eight years ago our sheep were all Rambouillets. At that time we started using purebred Columbia rams and we are still using them. Our ewes are now much larger. They shear more pounds of wool and it shrinks less. They are much better mothers which results in a bigger percentage of lambs. They handle much easier, which takes a lot of grief out of lambing. And the lambs weigh more. The most our Rambouillet lambs ever averaged was 72 pounds. This year our range-raised lambs averaged 86 pounds."

A recent issue of The California Wool Grower published opinions of various producers, wool buyers and handlers. No one mentioned that the producer with an eye for business is more interested in what his wool brings per fleece than what it brings per pound. Another thing of great interest to me in this same issue was the Wool Market Report in which I found that medium and coarse wool was selling but fine wool was dormant.

If you haven't had enough years in the sheep business to make an analysis of your records, send to the wool department of your State Agricultural College and ask for the breakdown of the graded wool samples which they have gathered from cooperating wool growers over their State. Study them and see for yourself.

When a grower of fine wool tells you what his wool brought per pound, ask him what it brought per fleece.

Also keep in mind that two-thirds of your income is from lamb, and no one questions which type is the best lamb producer.

—R. B. "Ted" Marquiss

(Continued on Page 44.)

## MONTANA CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 16.)



NWGA Photo

### FLEECE JUDGING

Taking part in the fleece judging contest at the Montana convention are, from left to right, Brett Gray, secretary, Colorado Wool Growers Association; Frank Fulton, Plevna, Montana; and Jim Drummond, Bozeman, Montana. The contest drew great interest.

in regard to the dues deduction program; urged their continued support, and requested that the dues deduction clause be incorporated in all future wool contracts.

Voiced appreciation to the Montana Range Sheep Experiment Station, the Montana Wool Laboratory and the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory for the fine work being done in behalf of the sheep industry, and for the timely reports which they have made available; resolved that the association would strive for increased appropriations from the legislature for this vital work.

Resolved that the Montana Wool Growers Association be more than willing to bear its proportionate share of financing the National Wool Growers Association's activities including lamb promotion.

Commended the Montana State College for its excellent work in putting on the Sheep Production School, and recommended that the Montana Association do everything possible to advertise and encourage attendance and that the school continue to be conducted each year.

Expressed sincere sorrow at the loss of the many association members during the year.

Expressed appreciation to all those contributing to the success of the 71st Montana Wool Growers Association convention.

## IDAHO CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 19.)

rates and through routings.

Commended the efforts of those individuals and organizations who have been working in behalf of the sheep industry on tax matters.

Recommended a committee be appointed to meet with the State Land Board to study rental fees.

Urged adoption of the Idaho Wool Growers Association amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of the NWGA.

Expressed appreciation to the officers of the Idaho Association who have spent so much time and effort on behalf of the association.

Recognized the Extension Service of the University of Idaho and county agents for their exceptional service and help on farms and ranges of the State.

Urged all wool growers to become members of their State and National Association.

Expressed appreciation to the speakers and all others who contributed towards making the convention an interesting and successful one.

## Diverted Acres May Be Planted in Grass

USDA's September issue of "Grassland Progress" reminds its readers that grass is one of the best, if not the best, crop to use on the 30-million acres being taken out of other crops by the 1955 acreage allotments.

Speaking of the crop control program the paper says, "The 1955 acreage allotment includes all crop acreage allotments established for the farm and the 1953 acreages (or adjusted acreages) of all other crops on farm except hay, cover crops, green manure crops, pasture, idle cropland, and summer fallow. The logical assumption is that we will see more and more land turned back to grass. . . . Our livestock numbers are increasing, and lowered feed costs will mean more efficient production. Since surpluses are piling up from other enterprises, grassland-livestock farmers have an opportunity to produce meat and milk cheaper and at the same time build a soil bank of fertility for future use."

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

### National Association Events

June 27-28: Meetings of NWGA Executive Committee and Council of Directors, American Wool Council, Inc.; Yakima, Washington.

August 18-19: 40th National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

January 23-26, 1956: 91st Annual Meeting, NWGA, Fort Worth, Texas.

### Conventions and Meetings

January 10-12: American National Cattlemen's Convention, Reno, Nevada.

January 27-28: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

June 17-18: California Wool Growers' Convention, Davis, California.

January 23-26, 1956: NWGA Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas.

### Sales

May 2-3: California Ram Sale, Sacramento, California.

August 18-19: National Ram Sale, Ogden, Utah.

### Shows

January 14-22: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

February 18-27: San Antonio (Texas) Livestock Exposition, San Antonio, Texas.

## FIRE RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

A revised bulletin, "Fire Resistant Construction on the Farm," has been issued by the USDA. The new issue of the booklet is Farmer's Bulletin Number 2070. It may be obtained by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price is 15 cents.



## AROUND THE RANGE COUNTRY

(Continued from Page 42.)

**Medicine Bow, Carbon County**  
November 15, 1954

Feed on the winter range is 10 percent of normal. It has been very dry here, and we are in a droughty situation. So far, the sheep are remaining in fair condition.

Baled hay is selling for \$35 per ton delivered. When we start our supplemental feeding we will feed alfalfa pellets at \$54 per ton and soy bean pellets at \$65 per ton. A Government certificate is necessary to get these prices.

We will breed the same number of ewes this year as last, but we sold all our ewe lambs. Breeding season is from December 27 to January 31.

Main problems for us at present are, of course, the drought and high overhead.

—Lembcke and Hermberg

**Shell, Big Horn County**  
November 13, 1954

Hay is very plentiful in this part of the country. The winter range is fair, but the water supply is very short.

I believe the number of ewe lambs we are carrying over this year is somewhat smaller than last year. There are about the same number of bred ewes however.

Some fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold for \$20 per head; crossbreds brought \$18.

We have been feeding baled hay on the winter range for the past two years. This has cost us slightly more than \$20 per ton.

—R. C. Lampman

**Wheatland, Platte County**  
November 12, 1954

I don't know of any winter range in Platte County. All the sheepmen here have cut their herds down, and are buying hay and grain for what they have left. Sheep look very good considering the range they've had to run on. The dry weather we've had helps existing feed to go further, but it is not good for the ranges.

We are just getting ready to start our supplemental feeding program. We will feed 60 percent corn cake drought feed. This will cost us \$62 per ton. Loose hay is selling for \$20 per ton and baled hay sells for \$25 to \$28 per ton.

It has been a struggle to get through the summer. It looks like we'll have to feed all winter, and things look bad for next spring. If we don't get a lot of moisture this winter, there won't be any green grass next spring. If we get a lot of moisture, the grass is sure to be late, as the sod is in bad shape.

## SHEPHERDER SAM

(First in a series.)



"So you're making a survey on winter range conditions? How good are you at spelling cuss words?"

There has been no carryover of ewe lambs this winter. I have heard of few ewe lambs being wintered on the wheatland flats. There will be quite a few less ewes bred this year than a year ago. About the 15th of December is when breeding begins here.

I haven't had any trouble in getting herders.

—Percy Laycock

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## MEAT SURVEY

(Continued from Page 30.)

towards self-service meat. Those who prefer self-service meat, and those who prefer it cut by a butcher, gave many of the same reasons for their particular preference: you can see what you are getting, it is of better quality, it is fresher.

"The appeal of being able to 'browse and buy,' of not having to make up one's mind in advance, of faster service and of knowing the exact price of the meat when selecting it has won many respondents over to packaged meat. Some respondents who might have preferred to buy packaged meat because of the speed and convenience involved, continue to buy through a butcher as a result of some bad personal experience with packaged meat. Such experiences including finding a lot of fat and bone folded in back of the package while the part showing looked well trimmed, and finding that the meat was discolored or had an odor upon opening the package.

"However, the purchase of meat is so important to many shoppers and so filled with emotion for them that the butcher becomes a figure of authority difficult to break. Thus, many of the supermarket shoppers in our sample buy almost all their food, except meat, in supermarkets, while preferring to remain with their neighborhood butchers. Others in the sample have been able to transfer their allegiance to a supermarket.

"In line with expectations regarding the relationship between age and the acceptance of change, an analysis indicates that younger respondents are more likely to make the change to pre-packaged meat; while the greater proportion of older respondents prefer to deal with a butcher."

## DINGO-PROOF FENCE

A proposal to enclose the main sheep areas in Queensland, Australia, has been announced by the Queensland Minister for Lands. A 3,200 mile dingo-proof fence will be built in successive stages over a period of three years to protect sheep from wild dogs.

Under the fencing plan, landholders will be given free wire and wire netting to provide adequate fences. They will also receive an annual payment for the miles of fencing they are required to maintain. The rates to be levied to finance the whole scheme will probably be on the basis of three to four cents per head.

The National Wool Grower



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